Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,—"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison*.—Editor and Publisher.

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TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, a *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other udicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Mecklenburg Jeffersonian

THE present is the first effort that has been made to establish an organ at the birth-place of American Independence, through which the doctrines of the Democratic Party could be freely promulgated and defended—in which the great principles of Liberty and Equality for which the ALEXANDERS, the POLKS, and their heroic compatriots perilled their all on the 20th May, 1775, could at all times find an unshrinking advocate. Its success rests chiefly with the Republican party of Mecklenburg—and to them, and the Republicans of the surrounding country the appeal is now made for support.

The Jeffersonian will assume as its political creed, those landmarks of the Republican Party, the doctrines set forth in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798—believing, as the undersigned does, that the authors of these papers, who bore a conspicuous part in framing our system of Government, were best qualified to hand down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit—the best judges of what powers were delegated by, and what reserved to, the States.

It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions, the spirit of *monopoly*, which has been stealthily, but steadily increasing in the country from the foundation of our Government. The most odious feature in this system is, that it robs the MANY, *imperceptibly*, to enrich the FEW;—It clothes a few wealthy individuals with power not only to control the wages of the laboring man, but also at their pleasure to inflate or depress the commerce and business of the whole country—exciting a spirit of extravagance, which it terminates in pecuniary ruin, and too often the moral degradation of its victims. This system must be *thoroughly reformed*, before we can hope to see settled prosperity smile alike upon all our citizens. To aid in producing this *reform*, will be one of the main objects of the Jeffersonian. It will war against *exclusive privileges*, or *partial legislation*, under whatever guise granted by our Legislatures: and, therefore, will oppose the chartering of a United States Bank, Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, a revival of the Tariff System, and the new federal scheme of the General Government assuming to pay to foreign money changers *two hundred millions of dollars*, borrowed by a few States for local purposes.

As a question of vital importance to the South, and one which, from various causes, is every day assuming a more momentous and awful aspect, the Jeffersonian will not fail to keep its readers regularly and accurately advised of the movements of the Northern Abolitionists. It must be evident to all candid observers, that a portion of the party press of the South have hitherto been too silent on this subject. We shall, therefore, without the fear of being denounced as an alarmist, lend our humble aid to assist in awakening the People of the South to due vigilance and a sense of their real danger.

While a portion of the columns of the Jeffersonian will be devoted to political discussion, the great interests of MORALS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, and the MECHANIC ARTS, shall not be neglected. With the choicest selections on these subjects, and a due quantity of light reading, the Editor hopes to render his sheet agreeable and profitable to all classes in society.

Orders for the paper, *postage paid*, addressed to the "Editor of the Jeffersonian, Charlotte, N. C.," will be promptly complied with.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the paper, in receiving and forwarding the names of subscribers and their subscriptions.

☞ The Terms of the paper will be found above.

JOS. W. HAMPTON.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

Catawba Springs.

THE Subscriber would inform the public generally, that he is prepared to entertain Visiters at the above celebrated watering-place, and pledges himself that no efforts shall be spared to render comfortable and profitable the stay of all who may call on him. Terms of board moderate, to suit the times. THOMAS HAMPTON.

Lincoln county, N. C., April 6, 1840.

☞ The Camden Journal will insert the above 3 weeks, and the Charleston Courier, weekly, to the amount of 3, and forward the accounts to T. H.

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Brach Mint. He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

What Next?—A man (in Texas of course) who lost his ear in a fight with the Indians, has supplied himself with an India rubber one, which he says "answers all the purposes of hearing!"

A negroe minister once observed to his hearers at the close of his sermon, as follows:—"My *obstinacious* brethren, I find its no more use to preach to *you*, than it is for a grasshopper to wear knee buckles."

POETRY.

AUSGEICHUNG.

(IMITATED FROM THE GERMAN.)

The parched Earth said to an opening Rose
That smiled like a babe in swadling clothes,—
"Boast as you may your beauty and bloom,
You owe to me your choicest perfume,
Draining my life and sucking my blood,
Has made you so bright and crimson hued,
And you think yourself of flowers the queen,
With that scornful air and prudish mien,
While I am dusty, and brown and bare,
And look as if I could not be fair."

And the Rose addressed in accents sweet,
The Bee, with his honey-laden feet—
"Boast as you may of your amber wells,
The exquisite shape of waxen cells;
You seem to forget from whom you stole,
And made of her heart a nectar-bowl,
And how you rifled from hour to hour,
The golden dust of my lovely flower—
Whilst wo is me! I must perish soon,
Blow in the morning and fade at noon."

With a musical voice, but drooping wing,
To man thus spake the provident thing—
"Boast as you may of your sweetest measures
They come from sipping my honeyed treasures,
You owe your fine thoughts to my taper bright;
Your words that glow, and that flash-like light,
But my wax is all spent, and chokes my breath
The pestilent, sulphurious smoke of Death;
Whilst you, too, shall lose life's flickering flame,
And return to dust, from whence you came."

AGRICULTURE.

ON THE VALUE OF FIELD PEAS AS A CROP,

And to prevent injury to Stock feeding thereon.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Register:

SIR: I have for several years placed a high value on the pea crop, as peculiarly adapted to our agriculture and wants in this section. It appears to me more fertilizing than any green crop we grow, grows taller on poor land, is easily planted, does not hinder us much during the busy season, and in every way, is a fine accompaniment to a corn crop, and furnishes a fine amount of fall and winter provender for stock (which we are generally much wanting;) but I have heretofore thought it left my stock, particularly my hogs, in an unhealthy condition, and on that account less valuable than it at first promised.

I have used much inquiry and thought to find a remedy for this defect, and hope I have succeeded; but it will be necessary to test the remedy more fully, and on that account I send it to you, if you think it worthy, for the use of your subscribers.

Last fall I was conversing on that subject with a very honest practical farmer. He told me for a number of years he had used the pea crop in fattening the most of his stock, that they throve as kindly on that as on corn, and that none were injured by it; and he gave me his plan. He prepared in the pea field a large tight trough, and kept it at all times well supplied with salt and ashes dissolved in water. He never turned hungry stock into the field, only turning in his horses, cows and fattening hogs. I tried it last season, and the result was precisely as he informed me; they all appeared fond of drinking out of the trough, and were healthy, and did well after they were turned off on other food. I used the precaution to turn my horses and cows off one or two days each week, and I would suggest that horses or oxen should never be put to hard work while filled with peas. Nor would I suffer my stock hogs to feed on them; they are I think more unhealthy for young than older hogs.

I cannot close this without giving you a *hearty* "well done" for your bank comments in the Farmers' Register for March, and the political essays in the second number of the 'Southern Magazine.'

J. S. WHITTEN.

IMPROVING LAND WITH PLASTER OF PARIS AND CLOVER.

We are not apprised of the price of it in other parts of the State, but in the tobacco raising portion of it, it has risen within a few years, from ten and fifteen up to forty and fifty dollars an acre. This, however, is where *plaster of paris* is known to have a powerful effect on the clover crop; and truly the influence of this substance in augmenting the productiveness of the soil to which it is adapted, approaches as nearly to inscrutable *magic*, as any thing can well do. The reader who is not familiar with its action, could scarcely believe statements which might truly be made of particular instances of its efficacy. To mention a single case for example which we heard of on a recent very delightful visit to the neighborhood of Nottingham, to celebrate the birth of an old friend. An old exhausted field in Prince George's County, which produced one hundred barrels, or five hundred bushels of corn, was afterwards sowed in oats with clover, which was "plastered" at the usual rate of a bushel of plaster to the acre. The next spring the field was again plastered at the same rate, and the clover turned in. The spring succeeding the same field was put in corn and tobacco. The portion of it appropriated to *corn*, yielded two hundred and forty barrels, or twelve hundeed bushels—and that part of it which was planted in *tobacco*, gave twelve thousand weight, equal, in value, at $6 per hundred, to two hundred and forty barrels, or twelve hundred bushels more of corn, say at 60 cents per bushel—making an increase in the product and its value of this single field, from one hundred barrels, or five hundred bushels of corn, worth three hundred dollars, at sixty cents, up to seven hundred and twenty dollars worth of tobacco at six dollars per hundred, and seven hundred and twenty dollars worth of corn at sixty cents per bushel: aggregate, *fourteen hundred and forty dollars against three hundred dollars!* or very nearly five for one increase of crop!—the result of two applications of Plaster of Paris, at the rate of one bushel per acre, and one sowing of clover seed at the usual rate of one gallon to the acre, with the proper allowance of the additional labor demanded for the culture and preparation of the *tobacco crop*, over the same and (probably, about 15 acres) in that which would have been required for corn. But as the whole was probably then sown in wheat, the greater quantity yielded by the land that was in tobacco, over that which was in corn, tobacco being a less exhauster than corn, and a much better preparative for wheat, would in some measure make up for the difference in labor. Does the reader who understands the case as we have stated it, wonder at the value of these lands?—for we can assure him that the instance given will not be considered an extraordinary one in all the lower part of Anne Arundel—in all Prince George's and Calvert Counties, and, we believe in a large part of Charles and St. Mary's Counties.

Under all the circumstances of the country, it should excite no surprise, that while other securities, especially bank and other stocks, decline; *land*, and especially what is called *plaster*, and tobacco land, should rise in full proportion. We have long foreseen and foretold this result. Nothing has been clearer to our perception, than that profits might be made by investments in the poorest kind of that land, and especially in Calvert County, which, being out of the way of public observation, would be the last to attract the notice of capitalists—but with which we were familiar, it being the one of our humble nativity. In the upper part of that County, a wealthy gentleman, Mr. F. B. S., lately gave $25 an acre for land, which not many years since he had himself sold for $15. How can it fail that land so easily improved, and so convenient to market, should be more and more in demand? True, it takes a long time to change the habits of a people—to check and turn back the current of emigration! A nation can't think and act in a day; hence they sometimes submit ten or twelve years to abuses before they can throw them off. When our old lands on the tide-water courses were exhausted, before the quick and powerful regenerating effect of Plaster of Paris was known; at a time when *lots* for tobacco could only be kept up by the annual use of *animal* manure—so expensive in its application, from the labor it involves—when there was little natural and still less of artificial grasses for hay to sustain animals—before agricultural implements were so highly improved—when, in a word, all the fruits of agriculture would scarcely pay the expense of producing them, it can be no cause of surprise that the worn out lands of the Atlantic border should have been abandoned for the cheaper and more fertile prairies and valleys of the West. Hence the tide of imigrants and emigration took that direction, and though since, and at this time, what was then natural and rational, and founded in sound calculation, has ceased to be so—as circumstances alter cases; yet, this disposition to look to the West, having acquired the force of habit, with the blindness of all prejudices, the effect continued after the original cause had ceased; and men having money to invest, continue to go or send it first up to the foot of, and then over the mountains; away from the facilities to market, and the enjoyments of a thousand comforts, existing nearer home. But this westward movement has spent its force, and accordingly our old tide-water region is rising in public esteem, and beginning to be appreciated as it should, for advantages as to facility of communication with the best markets, natural resources for luxurious living, and a capacity and readiness to respond and vivify under the calls of skill and industry, not excelled, if equalled, by any other lands in the world.

After all, the problem arises, how it is that in a district of country, so abounding in the good things which land and water supply for the sustenance of man—so contiguous to the most populous cities, a district susceptible of being brought back to its original fertility by means and processes so cheap, should yet not increase, if it does not recede, *in population?* This problem may be answered, but it will require some leisure and some thought—the latter we will bestow upon it, when we can get a moment of the former. In the meantime we lay it down as our opinion, that the plaster and tobacco lands of the tide-water country of the United States, constitute the region where agricultural labor may be, and is applied with the most profit—and that "*by and large*" they offer to the capitalist the most safe and eligible investment that can be made: taking into the account, as it is fair to do, the pleasure of rural life—quick and easy communication, when desired, with the great world, constant advice of what is passing therein, vicinity to the best schools, access to the society of the most intelligent and courteous; not forgetting, as we should not do, all the *game and all the sports* that belong to the field and the brook; all that dog can run into, or the gun bring *down on the one*—or the seine or the hook bring up *out of the other.*—*American Farmer.*

New Hampshire is entirely free from a State Debt. What has kept her so?

Her unflinching Democracy.—*Kendall's Expositor.*

GOSSIPING.

The following is exquisite—alas, that is should be—for it's truth. We publish it in hope that it may reach some who are guilty, perhaps from mere thoughtlessness, of the odious practice there set forth. The mirror thus held up with such excellent fact, must reflect too detestable a picture to be endured for a moment. It is copied from a late work by Miss Sedgewick, called Means and Ends—from the section "On Conversation:"

GOSSIPING.—The most prevailing fault of conversation in our country, and, I believe, in all social communities is gossiping. As weeds most infest the richest soils, so gossiping most abounds amidst the social virtues in small towns, where there is the most extended mutual acquaintance, where persons live in the closest relations, resembling a large family circle. To disturb the sweet uses of the little communities by gossiping, is surely to forfeit the benefit of one of the kindest arrangements of Providence.

In great and busy cities where people live in total ignorance of their neighbors, where they cannot know how they live, and hardly know when they die, there is no neighborhood, and no gossiping.—But need there be this poisonous weed among the flowers—this blight upon the fruit, my young friends?

You may understand better precisely what comes under the head of gossiping, if I give you some examples of it.

In a certain small thickly-settled town there lives a family, consisting of a man, his wife, and his wife's sister. He has a little shop, it may be a jeweller's, saddler's, shoemaker's or what we call a store—no matter which, since he earns enough to live most comfortably, with the help of his wife and sister, who are noted for their industry and economy. One would think they had nothing to do but to enjoy their own comforts, and aid and pity those less favored than themselves. But instead of all this, they volunteer to supervise all the sins, follies and short comings of their neighbors. The husband is not a silent partner. He does his full share of the low work of this gossiping trio. Go to see them when you will, you may hear the last news of every family within a half a mile. For example, as follows:

'Mr. —— gave $150 for his new wagon, and he has no need of a new one; the old one has not run more than two years.'

'Mrs. —— has got new hired help; but she won't stay long; it's come and go there.'

'Mrs. —— had another new gown at meeting yesterday, which makes a fifth in less than a year, and every one of her girls had new ribbons on their bonnets; it is a good thing to have rich friends; but for my part, I had rather wear my old ribbons.'

'There goes Sam Bliss' people with a barrel of flour; it was but yesterday she was at the judge's begging.'

'None of the widow Day's girls were at meeting; but they can walk out as soon as the sun is down.'

This is but a specimen of the talk of these unfortunate people, who seemed to have turned their homes into a common sewer through which all the sins and foibles of the neighborhood run. Yes—but their minds have run to waste, and there is some taint, I fear, at their hearts.

The noted gossip, Miss ——, makes a visit in a town where she has previously been a stranger.—She divides her time among several families. She is social, and what we think is miscalled agreeable, for she is perpetually talking of persons and things. She wins a too easy confidence, and she returns home with an infinite store of family anecdotes. She *knows* that Mr. and Mrs. So and So, who are supposed to live happily, are really on bad terms, and that he broke the hearts of two other women before he married his wife; she knows the particulars, but has promised not to tell. She has found out that a certain family, who for ten years have been supposed to live harmoniously with a step-mother, are really eminently wretched. She heard that Mr. ——, who apparently is in very flourishing circumstances, has been on the brink of bankruptcy for the last ten years, &c.

Could this woman find nothing in visiting a new scene to excite her mind but such trumpery? We have given you this example to show you that the sin of gossiping pervades some communities. This woman did not create these stories. She heard them all, the individuals who told them to her little thinking that they would become the subjects of similar remarks to the very persons whose affairs they were communicating.

What would we think of persons who went about collecting for exhibition examples of the warts, wens and cancers with which their fellow beings were afflicted? And yet would not their employment be more honorable, more humane, at least, than those gossip-mongers'?

We have heard such talk as follows between ladies, wives and mothers, the wives of educated men, and persons who were called educated women:

'Have you heard that Emma Ellis is going to Washington?' 'To Washington! how on earth can the Ellises afford a winter in Washington?'—'Oh, you know they are not particular about their debts and they have six girls to dispose of, and find it rather a dull market here.'

'Have you heard the Newtons are going to the country to live?' 'Bless me, no! what's that for!' 'They say to educate their childen; but my dressmaker, Sally Smith, who works for Mrs. Newton, says she is worn out with dinner parties. He runs the house down with company.'

'Oh, I suspect they are obliged to economise.—You know she dresses her children so extravagantly. I saw Mary Newton at the theatre (she is not much older than my Grace,) with a diamond ferroniere.'

'Diamond, was it? Julia told me it was an aquamarina. The extravagance of some people is shocking! I don't wonder the men are out of patience. Don't tell it again because Ned Miller told me in confidence. He actually locked up all his wife's worked pocket handkerchiefs. Well, whatever else my husband complains of, he can't find fault with my extravagance.'

Perhaps not; but faults more heinous than extravagance this poor woman had to account for; the *pernicious words* for which we may be brought into judgment.

I hope it may appear incredible to you, my young friends, that women, half way through this short life, with the knowledge of their immortal destiny, with a world without them, and a world within to explore and make acquaintance with, the delightful interests and solemn responsibilities of parents upon them, should so dishonor God's good gift of the tongue, should so waste their time, and poison social life. But be on your guard. If your minds are not employed on higher objects, and your hearts on better things, you will talk idly about your friends and acquaintance.

The habit of gossiping begins in youth. I once attended a society of young persons, from thirteen to seventeen years of age, who met for benevolent purposes.

'Is this reading or talking afternoon?' asked one of the girls.

'Reading,' replied the President; 'and I have brought Percy's Reliques of English Poetry to read to you.'

'Is not there light reading?' asked Julia Ivers. 'These are old ballads and songs.'

'Yes, I suppose it will be called light reading.'

'Then I will vote against it; mother can't approve of light reading.'

Julia who had the highest of all minds, and the most voluble of tongues, preferred talking to any reading, and without loss of time she began to a knot of girls, who too much resembled her.

'Did you notice Matilda Smith last Sunday?'

'Yes, indeed; she had on a new silk dress.'

'That is the very thing I wanted to find out, whether you were taken in with it. It was nothing but her old sky-blue dyed.'

'Can that be? why she has worn it ever since she was thirteen. I wonder I did not see the print of the tacks.'

'I did, interposed another of the committee of investigation. 'I took a good look at it as she stood in the door. She couldn't deceive me with aunt Sally's wedding sky-blue dyed black.'

'I don't think Matilda would care whether you were deceived or not,' said Mary Morris, the youngest member of the society, coloring up to her eyes.

'Oh! I forgot, Mary,' said Julia Ivers, 'that Matilda is your cousin.'

'It is not because she is my cousin,' replied Mary.

'Well, what is it then?'

Mary's tears dropped on her work, but she made no other reply. She had too much delicacy to proclaim her cousin's private good deeds; and she did not tell how Matilda, having had a small sum of money, which was to have been invested in a new silk gown, gave it instead to her kind 'aunt Sally,' who was sinking under a long indisposition which her physician said 'might be removed by a journey.' It was—and we believe Matilda little cared how much these girls gossiped about her dyed frock.

Julia Ivers turned the conversation by saying 'Don't you think it strange that Mrs. Sanford lets Isabella ride out with Walter Isbel?'

'Yes, indeed, and what is worse yet, accept presents from him.'

'Why! dose she?' exclaimed Julia, staring open her eyes, and taken quite aback by another person knowing a bit of gossip which had not reached her ears.

'Yes she does; he brought her three elegant plants from New York, and she weares a ring which he must have given her; for you know the Sandfords could not afford to buy such things; and, besides, they never do.'

I have given but a specimen of various characters and circumstances which were discussed, till the young gossips were interrupted by a proposition from the president that the name of the society should be changed, 'for,' as she said, 'the little charities they did with their needles were a poor offset against the uncharitableness of their tongues.'

There is a species of gossiping aggravated by treachery; but, bad as this is, it is sometimes committed more from thoughtlessness than malice. A girl is invited to pass a day, a week or a month, it may be, in a family. Admitted to such an intimacy, she can see and hear much that the family would not wish to have reported.

Circumstances often recur, and remarks are made, from which no harm would come if they were published to the world, provided what went before and came after could likewise be known; but taken out of their connection, they make a false impression. It is by releasing the disjointed circumstances, and repeating fragments of conversation that so much mischief is done by those admitted into the bosom of a family.

You know that the wild Arab partaking salt is a pledge of fidelity, because the salt is a symbol of hospitality. Such a sacred gratitude for hospitality by never making any disparaging remarks or idle communications about those into whose familes you are, recieved. I know persons who will say unblushingly, 'I am sure that Mr. So and So is not kind to his wife. I saw enough to convince me when I was there.' 'Mrs. S. is very mean in her family.' 'How do you know that?' 'I am sure I ought to know, for I staid a month in her house.' 'If you wish to be convinced that Mrs. L. has no government over her children, go and stay there a week as I did.' 'The B's and their step-mother try to live happily together; but if you were in their family as much as I am, you would see there is no love between them.'

Now you perceive my young friends, that the very reason that should have sealed this gossip's lips, she adduces as the ground of your faith in her evil report.

* * * * *

I have dwelt long on this topic of gossiping, my young friends, because, as I said before, I believed it to be a prevaling fault in our young and socia country. The only sure mode of extirpating it is by the cultivation of your minds and the purification of your hearts.

All kinds and degrees of gossiping are as distasteful to an elevated character, as gross and unwholesome food is to a well trained appetite.

It is said that a hundred thousand Bibles, printed in Spanish, have been circulated in Spain, by the English agents since the month of September last.

Politics of the Day.

From the Milledgeville Standard of Union.

REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the Georgia "Young Men's Democratic Convention," May, 1841.

The fundamental principle of Democracy is equality—between citizen and citizen. To give effect to this principle it was found necessary in the establishment of our government to secure by organic law, called a Constitution, the individual rights of every member of community. The history of all governments, shows that the exercise of an absolute and uncontrolled power by an irresponsible majority must sooner or later terminate in aristocracy or depotism. The only guarantee in the stability of Democratic institutions, is found in the moral restraints which the fundamental law, directed by the paramount sovereignty of the people, is supposed to be placed in the majority of the legislature. It will be perceived at once, that no government can be organized under a constitution, without creating two separate and distinct interests; the interest of the government—to increase its power, and the interests of the governed, to hold to the terms of the compact. The slightest accession of power to the governing beyond those conceded by the compact for the defence and protection of all, destroys at once, that equality of right between citizen and citizen, which constitutes, as was said, the essential difference between democracy and all other systems of government. The conclusion is inevitable, that the durability of democracy eminently depends upon a strict and rigid construction of the Constitution, and the principle as well applies to the State as Federal constitution. It would be supererogation to declare doctrines so long acquiesced in, doctrines which have been sanctioned by time and confirmed by experience.

But a departure from those principles in many of the leading measures of the Government, under the pressure of circumstances in some cases, and a pardonable confidence in the magnanimity of the majority of the representatives of the American people in others, by their unforeseen effects, have bro't doubt and discredit on the practical soundness of even these cardinal principles. The charter of the Bank of the United States, and the Tariff of 1816, furnish in their history a sad commentary upon the dangers of the slightest departures from the letter of the Constitution. While we read the lessons it teaches, let us profit by the melancholy warning. Every man who pretends to the least concern for the public welfare, must heartily deprecate these honest errors of many of the best and wisest of our statesmen, and deplore their consequences. For them we honor the motive, while we pardon the wrong. But it has now ceased to be a subject of magnanimous forbearance to the true and trusted, and it is high time to rebuke the selfish ambition that seeks to perpetrate those dangerous innovations upon the spirit of our institutions which threaten nothing less than the subversion of our Government. To the mischievous influences of the first chartered monopoly, may perhaps be traced most of the flagrant and confessed evils of the Banking system. To the same cause may be attributed the enactment of the Tariff; for a public debt, or a surplus revenue, are essential to the existence of a National Bank—The feathers that support the Cormorant in his flight, are plucked from the people; deprive him of these, and you fix him hopelessly to the ground. With the unrestrained control of the public revenue of the country, no opposition can reach, no forecast can resist it; corrupting where it cannot intimidate, defying where it cannot corrupt, it has brought relief but to disappoint; it has won public confidence but to betray and rob: its baneful influence and example has, in the end, fastened upon us a system of Banking that preys upon the country with more hands than Brarius, more heads than the Hydra.

Of this influence upon community, the present decay of trade—prostration of private credit and the abasement of public morals, bear clear but humbling testimony. The unhappy condition of the country, all must acknowledge and deplore. In such a juncture of affairs, it is surely the part of wisdom to seek some remedy for these multiplied and accumulated evils—to palliate the ills from which we may not fly—let us enter upon its discussion with temper and candor. Extremes beget extremes in the moral as well as the physical world, and the best security for the lasting success of any measure, is that we should enter upon it with becoming moderation. This remedy, is a thorough and radical reform of the Banking System—a united and vigorous opposition to the re-charter of any new banking monopoly, State or Federal, upon principles recognized by the present system, and forbearance to those in existence—not for the sake of the Banks, but the sake of the people: for the rest, let time and prudence and industry, by their sure and silent operations, ease off the pressure, and bring back our financial system to a steady standard value. Stringent laws upon the Banks and the great credit lenders of the country, ever recoil upon the community and invariably produce revulsion and panic. The proper tribunal for questions of debtor and creditor, are the Courts of Justice and public opinion—guarded by the unerring instinct of interest.

In these general views, based upon principles of equal justice to all, the great Democratic party of the United States may be supposed to participate. But any other subject fraught with deepest interest to us as Southerners, commends itself to our earnest consideration, and should find an echo in the bosom of every friend of the South.

The delicate relation in which we stand as slaveholders to the world, bids us be no longer idle spectators in the great drama in which we must, sooner or later, play an important part. For years it has been our unhappy destiny to be ever on the opposite on this vital question.

It is ever the position of a passive minority in a representative Government; it is prehaps the characteristic of a dominant party as such to temporize with the factious and discontented; it is ever their interest to yield something to the clamors of the obstreperous and violent; to outrage no party by rigor; to win applause by concession. Upon this subject we must throw around us a tripple wall of brass.

We must yield no point—make no terms; concession is surrender—moderate resistance is death. All connection with this misguided fanaticism, is contamination; their apologists and supporters are traitors to the South. Upon this subject, all Southerners, whether Whig or Democrat, are alike bound by indissoluble ties of interest—our destinies are alike for evil or for good. But it is ours—to plant ourselves upon the inhibition of the agitation of the subject in Congress—to hold those who palter with abolitionists, for political purposes, to be the worst and most dangerous, because the *disguised* enemies of the South; and to the Southern Democrats, in conformity with these views, we pledge ourselves to the support of the principles contained in the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the stability of all governments founded upon a Constitution, essentially depends upon the strict construction of the fundamental law; that a departure from such a rule of construction of the fundamental law, substitutes the will of the majority for the Constitution itself, and in effect abolishes the organic law of the land.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every branch of State and Federal Government, to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in the expenditure of the revenue; and that all taxes, direct or indirect raised beyond the necessary expenditures of the Government, is a direct infringement of the rights of the governed, and a violation of the spirit of the Constitution.

Resolved, That a separation of the finances of government from all connection with corporations, is indispensably necessary to a sound and safe currency, and of the rights of the people.

Resolved, That Congress has no power to charter a National Bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our Republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people.

Resolved, That the distribution of any part of the revenue of the United States to the several States, or to individuals for them, is unconstitutional and unequal between State and State.

Resolved, That the assumption or guarranty by the general government, of the debts of the several States, directly or indirectly, is inexpedient and unconstitutional.

Resolved, That Congress has no power under the Constitution of the U. States, to interfere with or control the local institutions of the several States, and that the agitation of the subject in Congress at the pesent crisis, by the reception of abolition petitions, or debate, is an open insult to the Southern people, a palpable violation of the letter and spirit of the constitution, and tends directly to revolution.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

SHORT DIALOGUE,

On Matters and Things in general, between John Smith and John Jones.

Smith.—Did you see an account in the papers the other day, of a newly invented instrument of destruction, called the "Death Dealer?"

Jones.—Yes, and I was amazed at the frightful power it is represented to possess. The account I saw stated, that a ball weighing not more than 18 pounds, was sufficient to blow the strongest fort into atoms.

Smith.—When I read the statement, I was struck with the similarity between this tremendous physical agent and the equally tremendous moral agent with which we are all familiar, the present banking system. The one annihilates men's lives with the greatest certainty—the other annihilates men's property with equal certainty. It is true that one is quick and the other is slow. It is also true that the destruction wrought by one is accompanied by noise and by occular evidence, whilst the other works quietly and unseen. But they are equally destructive. They are both "death dealers" in the true sense of the term, for it matters little whether a man loses his life, or the means of sustaining life, as tens of thousands of persons in the United States have done within the last five years.

Jones.—Very true. Your figure is rather strong, to be sure, but is there no mode of ridding the country of an engine of such a destructive character?

Smith.—It can never be accomplished but by one process.

Jones.—And what is that?

Smith.—By the community's coming to its senses, and abandoning the idea that the public prosperity requires monopolies and special privileges to be conferred upon any one portion. There lies the whole seed of the evil.

Jones.—Explain your meaning more fully.

Smith.—I will endeavor to do so. You are aware that in every trading community what is called credit is a necessary auxiliary to the creation of wealth. Credit, as every body knows, is the power of obtaining temporary possession of another man's property under a stipulation that property of greater value shall be returned for it at some future day. This temporary possession of another man's property, whether it be by buying things on a credit, or hiring houses or farms, or by borrowing money, is what enables people who have no property of their own or not enough to answer all their purposes, to turn their labors to account. It is by means of credit, that the merchant who possesses a capital of ten thousand dollars can import or export goods to the amount of twenty or thirty thousand dollars. It is by means of credit that the manufacturer can supply himself with raw material upon which he can exercise his labor and skill, and thus derive a profit from what might otherwise be wholly unproductive. It is by means of cerdit, that a vast number of houses and ships are built, many mechanical trades carried on, and it is by means of credit that industrious and frugal men often become the owners of plantations.

Jones.—You are then, I perceive, a believer in the benefits of "the credit system."

Smith.—Undoubtedly I am, and so is every person who has taken the trouble to examine the subject. But mark me. By the credit system, I mean the legitimate operations of business, prudently conducted, and arising in the natural course of trade, and not the wild indiscriminate abuse of credit which springs up under an ill-conducted banking system, and which by some is confounded with the other.

Jones.—But are there not risks connected with the best possible credit system that can exist, which sometimes occasions losses to creditors?

Smith.—Most certainly there are, but as no human prudence or foresight can guard against calamities of every sort, so is it impossible that credit can exist without losses. Still, as the advantages of credit, properly conducted, to the community, far outweigh all the disadvantages, it has been introduced into every country where there has been the smallest accumulation of capital.

Jones.—Do you consider that a well conducted system of credit can be benefitted by legislation?

Smith.—All that legislation ought to do, or can do advantageously, is to afford creditors the facility of compelling their debtors to comply with their contracts, and to punish them if they are guilty of fraud. Legislation destroys the whole basis of credit, when it confers upon any set of men the special privilege of exemption from personal liability to the whole extent of their property for any of their engagements. There is the whole pith of the matter. If limited liability is to be tolerated by the laws, in the transactions of individuals, or of all the parties to a limited co-partnership, we should have a race of swindlers springing up in all parts of the land, who would act upon the true gambling principle, of risking a part of what they possessed for the sake of the chance of making great profits upon the exercise of their credit.

Jones.—Then you consider that the proper remedy for a vicious banking system, is individual liability.

Smith.—I can conceive of no other. With full and complete individual liability, the trade in money and paper credits might be left just as free as the trade in shoes, hats, coats, wigs, mutton, beef and bread. We want no laws to regulate carpenters, bricklayers, painters, masons, and the various other mechanics who carry on their business by the laws of competition. If people should pretend to manufacture money for sale, those to whom it was offered would exercise their discretion in judging of its nutmegs, whether they are made of wood or are the genuine fruit of a tree. None but men of known wealth would be able to keep notes in circulation, and such men would be cautious not to issue too many, inasmuch as the whole extent of their property would be liable for their payment.

Jones.—But have we not had some examples of individuals of doubtful character and credit too, putting notes in circulation to a large amount.

Smith.—Only in times of bank suspensions, when notes were payable, not in money, but in other notes. The Spanish proverb says, "all cats are black in the dark." So it is with banks or bankers when they do not pay their notes in coin. If there were no notes in existence but those issued by parties individually responsible, there could never be any general suspension of specie payments. Individual bankers, like individual merchants, might fail, but the community would at no time be liable to great expansions or contractions of the currency, and the evils to which it would then be subject, would only be such as are inseparable from the existence of credit, and which no human sagacity or skill can prevent.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.

Whatever may be the reasons which Mr. Tyler will assign, should he sanction a bill for the charter of a national bank, we are of the opinion that he cannot do so without a disregard of his most solemn declarations, made on various occasions previous to the late presidential election. The whigs rely for such a sanction on his letter dated Henrico, October 3, 1840, in which he says, in a most explicit manner, and in reference to a national bank, "*I have only to refer you to my speech delivered in the House of Representatives in* 1819, *on the question of a scire facias against the bank, and my note given in the Senate of the United States in* 1832, *on the question of re-chartering the late bank.*" And what are the expressions of Mr. Tyler in that speech delivered in 1819? He says: "For, sir, masmuch as *I believe the creation of this corporation unconstitutional*, I cannot, without a violation of my oath, hesitate to repair the breach thus made in the Constitution, when an opportunity presents itself of doing so, without violating the public faith. But beleiving, also, that it is *expedient to put it down*, and other gentlemen feeling themselves at liberty to follow up that enquiry, I propose to express to you my views on that subject."

Mark, reader, Mr. Tyler declares that he believes the charter of a national bank *unconstitutional*, and mark, also, that in 1832, in the Senate of the United States, on the bill to continue the act to incorporate the Bank of the United States, he voted, with Forsyth, Troup, Hayne, Miller, and Tazewell, in the negative, and voted in the negative because he believed it would be in violation of his oath, if he were to vote for a re-charter of the bank.

Now, reader, what is the opinion of Mr. Tyler of the Constitution of the United States, of its sacredness, of the disgrace which should fall on those who violate it, and of the penalty which any violator of that instrument should suffer? The following is an extract of Mr. Tyler's letter to the Virginia legislature, assigning his reasons for not following the instruction to vote for the expunging resolutions:

"The Constitution of the United States is the original and primary letter of instructions, supreme over all, and binding upon all. For the agent who is sworn to support it, to violate it knowingly and intentionally, would be an act of the grossest immorality and most unmitigated debasement. Such is the condition in which, in my view of the subject, obedience to your instructions would place me. It is known to you, gentlemen, that on my entering the Senate, the only oath which I took was an oath to support the Constitution of the United States; to support it in all and each of its provisions; to yield it neither to force, persuasion, or expediency. No matter what the object, should its attainment confer upon me the greatest personal advantage, still to remain unseduced—not to touch that forbidden fruit. I entered into a covenant with my Creator—to break which, would not fail to place in my bosom a promethean vulture, to tear and devour me. The obligation, then, to obey an instruction which calls upon me to break that covenant, cannot possibly exist. I should be unworthy the confidence of all honorable men, if I could be induced, under any circumstances, to commit an act of deliberate perjury. Instead of a seat in the Senate, I should richly deserve to be put in the pillory, and to lose both my ears as an indelible mark of my baseness—and such would be the sentence which the laws of Virginia would pronounce against me."

From the Charleston Patriot.

DEBTS OF THE STATES.

From an accurate account, compiled from official documents, it appears that the debts of the States amount to $194,176,145. This is a large amount of State indebtedness. It reads a lesson which the present generation will not speedily forget, for it will have to sustain the burthen of payment. This indebtedness is attended with none of the compensations that generally accompany a public debt. Had it been incurred in the vindication of the national name from insult, and victory should not even have thrown around the radiance of glory to our arms, there would still have been consolation in the recollections which are associated with the proud sense of vindicated honor. We would have won regard for the national spirit and energy. But millions have been wasted in the pursuit of ill digested schemes of gain.

Much the greatest portion of the expenditure has the taint of commercial sordidness, without the redeeming grace of successful speculation. Many of the States have embarked largely in banking, with the delusive hope of realizing their visions of wealth. They have trenched on the projects which are ordinarily left to private adventure. They have set the example of gambling, instead of teaching the wisest of practical lessons, to wit: how to become permanently prosperous by gradual advances and moderation of desires.

Assignment of the United States Bank.—The United States Bank made an assignment on Saturday of certain real estate, bonds, mortgages, &c., in Philadelphia, Buffalo, Mobile, District of Columbia, Cincinnati, &c., amounting according to the schedule to $7,772,250 33 to secure to ten banks of Philadelphia the payment of its Post Notes held by them amounting to $5,078,444 94.—*Richmond Star.*

Previous to the election, the Whig papers said Gen. Harrison lived in a log-cabin.....now they call the same building a mansion house.

From the New York Herald.

GOVERNMENT BANKS.

There seems to be no hope of a speedy restoration of the currency. The banks have obtained complete mastery over the State Governments, and they have no longer the power to compel the banks to pay specie. The last hope of a sound currency, seems to be the possibility of the passage of a Bankrupt Law; including institutions. This would have the desired effect, by closing up all those concerns that committed acts of insolvency. It would indeed produce great changes in the face of affairs; but would not be more violent in its operations than would be the establishment of a National Bank, which is the speculative road to a sound currency. It seems, however, far more likely to involve the Federal Government in the same difficulties that surround the State Governments. Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Michigan, are existing witnesses of the inevitable misfortunes that befall a government bound in the meshes of a monied institution. The two last have indeed not themselves established the banks, nor have they become partners in the business, but they have placed themselves in the power of the banks by learning to lean upon them for assistance. Alabama and Illinois are instances of the folly of a Government itself turning a banker. In spite of all this repeated experience, there are some intelligent men who seriously lend their countenance to the design of the stock-jobbers in their effort to obtain a National Bank. What has become of history in regard to every bank heretofore chartered? The events of the last few years have proved satisfactorily that nothing could have saved the General Government from the humiliating spectacle presented by the State of Pennsylvania.

The explosion of 1836–7 was inevitable sooner or later. Had the Federal Government gone on in its connection with the United States Bank, nothing would have prevented the loss of the revenue and the ruin of the public credit. The vast bubble and accumulation of speculative credits that grew up previous to 1836, could not avoid explosion. If the government had continued its co-operation, the catastrophe would have been delayed perhaps a year longer, and would have proved so much the more disastrous. The federal government would have then been without funds or revenue, in the toils of the bank and as powerless in her hands as the government of Pennsylvania now is. Then indeed would the integrity of the country have been hopelessly gone. The establishment of a new bank with a large capital will inevitably lead to similar results; after having to struggle at least ten years against the imposing interests connected with the nine hundred banks already in existence. On the contrary, a mere enforcement of specie payments through the operation of a Bankrupt Law, would restore the country without the convulsions incident upon withdrawing a large capital from its present channels of employment, to turn it into new ones.

From the Albany Argus and Rough-Hewer.

MR. BIDDLE AND MR. LIPPINCOTT.

At the adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of the U. S., at the banking-house, on the 4th inst., Mr. LIPPINCOTT, who has been assailed with great virulence in all Mr. Bidddle's letters, presented a concise, well written and triumphant reply to the allegations of Mr. Biddle. Mr. Lippincott has completely turned the tables upon the great financier, and made his character appear several shades darker than it was exhibited in the report of the investigating committee.

In regard to the expenditure of over *six hundred thousand dollars*, which the committee called on Mr. Biddle to explain, without receiving any answer—Mr. LIPPINCOTT discloses the astounding fact, that THE VOUCHERS HAVE BEEN DESTROYED!! And that these vouchers never came under his observation as one of the examining committee of the Bank. Indeed he says *they were carefully kept out of his view.*

Mr. Lippincoit also states that the sum of $400,000 paid to Mr. Biddle on cashier's orders, without detailing to whom or on what account, *was finally charged to the parent bank note account*, under the old charter. This operation, however, made the balances of that account *on the wrong side in the ledger*, and showed the extraordinary result, *that more notes of the particular denominatian had been redeemed than had been originally issued, and requiring another entry!*

After the exposures which have been made in regard to the U. S. Bank, it is not perceived how the name of *Nicholas Biddle* can be rescued from infamy.

The Bank aristocracy have summoned an extra session principally for the purpose of chartering a great Bank, by means of which another set of speculators and stock gamblers shall be enabled to run the career of Nicholas Biddle & Co.; and after regulating the currency and the exchanges for 20 years, so as to take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned, and give it to the idle and the dissolute, will finally close its account, as the present regulator has done, by robbing the widow and the orphan of the pittance which they have entrusted to its management.

From the Boston Weekly Magazine.

STENOGRAPHY DONE UP.

An English paper gives the following notice of an important discovery which, if true, would seem to surpass that of Mr. Daguerre. It is, indeed, no less than a plan of rendering the vibrations of sound permanently visible!

"A most ingenious and valuable discovery has just been made by Mr. Southworth, of Cheetham street Manchester, by means of which an individual although unacquainted with the art of writing, is enabled to take down the speech even of the most rapid speaker; and, what is yet more surprising, in such a way as to indicate the peculiar emphasis with which it may be delivered. As the inventor has not yet secured a patent, all that we are at present enabled to state is, that it bears some analogy to photogenic drawing. It is well known in the latter case that when a substance properly prepared is presented to objects illuminated by the rays of the sun, it receives a distinct and faithful impression of them, which is afterwards rendered permanent by suitable chemical agents. So also the present discovery consists of a piece of mechanism, as susceptible of the impression of sounds as the tympanum of the ear, which impression remains permanent, and is as perfectly legible as the clearest typography."

Immense fire in New York.—After a long period of exemption from Fires of a serious nature, New York was visited with one on Saturday morning last, which occasioned an immense loss of property. It commenced at No. 146, Pearl Street. The Journal of Commerce says that the total loss of property is not far from $350,000, of which about $275,000 is covered by insurance, distributed, more or less, among nearly all the Insurance Offices in the City, and some in other States.

Ral. Reg. 14th inst

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Tuesday Morning, May 18, 1841.

CANDIDATES FOR CLERKS.

☞ We are requested by a number of citizens from all parts of the County to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.

We have also been similarly requested to announce JENNINGS B. KERR, Esq., a candidate at the same time for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

We are authorized to announce B. OATS, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court, at the next election.

Charlotte, March 30, 1841. te

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

The following is the vote given at the different precincts in this county on Thursday last for a member of Congress:

	Caldwell, (D.)	Barringer, (F.)
Charlotte,	250	215
Harris',	15	67
Hill's,	19	33
Deweese's,	101	75
Davidson's Mill,	10	73
M'Leary's,	54	7
Steel Creek,	30	114
Peoples',	103	55
Steward's,	85	12
Hart's,	122	17
Doster's,	10	9
Labatt's X Roads,	61	12
Lawson's,	39	26
Wilson's,	107	18
Phifer's Schooln'se,	65	60
	1,071	793
	793	

——278 majority for Caldwell.

CABARRUS.

Barringer 706, Caldwell 305.

Majority for Barringer 401.

We have not full returns from Lincoln County, but enough is known to render Mr. CALDWELL's election certain, by a majority considerably upwards of *eight hundred votes!* Taking into consideration the thin vote given in all the Counties, the majority we have obtained is a most cheering triumph indeed; and shows that Federal boasting and trickery succeed but poorly with the sturdy, intelligent Democracy of the Eleventh District.

The Federal boasters, in and out of the District, who puffed Col. Barringer so lavishly at the commencement of the campaign, and declared that he would be elected, or at any rate, make sad havoc among the Democrats, have found out by this time, we imagine, that they are poor prophets, or that the Col. is not "the lion" they took him for.

Accounts from the Salisbury District render the result between Rencher and Worth (both Fed.) very doubtful; though we incline to believe, from our knowledge of the portion of the District yet to hear from, that Rencher is elected by a small majority.

If the endorsement on the way-bill by the last stage from Greensbero' be correct, Shepherd is no doubt elected in the Stokes District, by a small majority. A Democratic loss.

An extra from the Standard office, Raleigh, announces a majority for Gen. SAUNDERS, in Wake, of 225 votes; which, it continues, "renders his election certain by from *three to four hundred majority!*" Well done for the noble Democracy of the "Metropolitan District"!

We have no news from the other Districts.

THE MONUMENT.

In a few remarks, noticing an article from the Camden *Journal*, two weeks since, we mentioned that the erection of a suitable monument commemorative of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, had been spoken of by some of our citizens, and briefly urged its importance. Adverting to the project, the Editor of the Journal remarks:

"There are none, even of the citizens of Charlotte, who rejoice more sincerely in its improvement than we do, and especially should we rejoice in seeing the latter suggestion of the *Jeffersonian* carried out in a manner worthy of North Carolinians. The Declaration of Independence by the citizens of Mecklenburg, on the 20th May, 1775, was, indeed, "one of the most patriotic, gallant and daring acts to be found in the history of the world." The act itself, and the actors in this trying emergency, bespeak for it and for them, some visible and striking memento of their patriotic devotion.

"We do trust that the project will be successfully carried out, and we feel assured that there is scarcely a native North Carolinian, who will not cheerfully contribute his mite in aid of so noble an enterprize. The editor of the *Jeffersonian* may "count certainly on the hearty co-operation" of our humble self, "in counsel," as far as it is worth any thing; but we should not sleep soundly if we did not co-operate in this patriotic effort in a more substantial manner. We have not forgotten our native State, nor have we forgotten that in Mecklenburg we spent some of the happiest of our young days. Success, immediate success to the enterprize."

We again appeal to the patriotism—the pride and public spirit of our citizens, and ask, will they not move in this matter? It becomes the citizens of old Mecklenburg to "set the ball in motion;" and will they not do so immediately?

Kentucky Elections.—It is probable, from what returns we have received, that the delegation in the next Congress from Kentucky will stand as before, *two* Democrats to eleven Federalists.

Visitors at West Point.—In making his selections of Annual Visitors to West Point Military Academy, we notice that the Secretary of War, John Bell, has not condescended to confer an appointment on a citizen of this State. Two from New York, two from Pennsylvania, two form Virginia, and one from the other States, but *none* from North Carolina.

A DANGEROUS PROPOSITION.

We have not heretofore noticed in our paper, the proposition of some of the Federal Party, to vote a large sum of money from the public treasury to the family of the late President Harrison; because we had hoped the sober good sense of the reflecting men of all parties would condemn such false philanthropy and such a very dangerous precedent. But it seems the proposition is to be urged upon the next Congress, to vote of the People's money *one hundred thousand dollars* to the "personal representatives" of the late Gen. Harrison, as a recompense for his services of *one month* as President. A Resolution to this effect was lately adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of Adams county, Pa., and the Representative in Congress from that District "requested" to present it to the next Congress. It is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That Congress be requested to grant to his personal representatives the full amount of the President's salary for the whole term for which General Harrison was elected."

Now, we are sure that our sympathy for the bereaved family of the late President is deep and sincere—quite as much so, we have no doubt, as that of many of those who have made so much parade of their grief;—we would be willing to have Congress, and we hope it will vote a sufficient sum to defray all their expense in removing to Washington and returning to North Bend, and for this purpose, we think one year's salary, *twenty-five thousand dollars*, would be a bountiful sufficiency. But the proposer of this lavish donation say that General Harrison was *poor*, and was called upon to make great expenditures in money during the Presidential contest, and in removing to Washington and making his arrangements to live there four years. Who was it forced him to make all this expenditure of money in electioneering for the Presidency? The Federal Party; and we say, if his family are to have this expenditure reimbursed to them, let this same Federal Party do it.

What service had Gen. Harrison rendered the country for which he was not amply paid, and why should his "personal representatives" be pensioned on the bounty of the Government any more than those of any other individual who has died in the public service? Suppose we should tolerate this precedent, where would its consequences end?—The wives and children of the poor soldiers who are killed in defending their country, and of our gallant seamen who lose their lives by exposure on the high seas and in unhealthy climates, are just as much entitled to the munificence of Government as the "personal representatives" of the late Gen. Harrison, who live at North Bend, in at least comfortably magnificent style. If they are in debt, and wish their creditors paid, let them go to work, like other folks, and do it, or let their political brethren help them out if they choose. But Congress would not only set a dangerous precedent, but commit a palpable violation of the Constitution by voting the People's money for any such a purpose. This proposition, to our mind, savors too much of the aristocratic notion that the children and relations of "the great," are too good to work, like other folks, but must be supported at the expense of the industrious laboring men of the country.

Georgia Democracy.—Read the able and truly Republican Report and Resolutions on the preceding page, adopted by the "Democratic Young Men's Convention," which met in Milledgeville, Georgia, on the 1st Monday in this month. They embody the genuine doctrines of '98 Democracy, to which our party of the present day all over the Union cordially subscribe.

The Convention is said to have been most numerously attended—by upwards of four hundred Delegates, and its proceedings characterized by the utmost harmony and enthusiasm. Able addresses were delivered by the Hon. *John Forsyth*, and several other distinguished Georgians. Gov. *McDonald* was nominated for re-election in October next.

Most heartily do we cheer on the Democracy of Georgia in the noble work of redeeming their State from the false position in which she was placed by the elections of 1840. They have made a good beginning, and may they persevere.

Virginia.—The Federal press all over the country are shouting Victory! in fine style over the result of the Virginia Elections. They have little cause for it, we think;—for they had a majority of *ten* on joint ballot last year in the Legislature, and this year this majority is reduced to *four*, and that made up by counting for them two members who have been abused *lately* by the Richmon *Whig*, the Federal organ in Virginia, as worse than loco-focos—men who are opposed to a Bank, Distribution, &c. So in the Congressional Delegation: but *seven* of the *twenty-one* members elected will vote for the leading measures of the Federal party. If such results can rejoice the hearts of the Federalists, we wish they may never have cause to cease rejoicing. Virginia is "right side up," sound to the core. We wish North Carolina was as clear from the contaminating control of Federalism.

Another Sign.—The Connecticut Legislature met on the 5th instant. The body is almost entirely Federal—only *one* member of the Senate a Democrat, and a small portion of the House. In his Message, the Federal Governor *Ellsworth* strongly urges the *necessity* of a *protective* Tariff. These northern Federalists come out boldly, not for a Tariff for revenue only, but for such a Tariff as will *protect* their domestic manufactures, at the expense of the South, and yet we find southern "Whigs" co-operating with them in all their political movements, and denying at the same time that they are Tariff men.

A new federal fashion.—The names of persons *appointed* to office are given by the National Intelligencer, but the names of the persons *removed* are purposely omitted. This is a new federal plan, to conceal the barefaced and profligate proscription of the federal cabinet.—*Lynch. Repub.*

The McLeod affair, and the North-Eastern Boundary.—The British felon *McLeod*, has been taken from Lockport to New York, under a writ of *habaes corpus*, returnable to the Supreme Court sitting in that City. The object in taking this course, says a New York paper, "is, in the first instance, to try the question of jurisdiction as a question of law." "If the court shall deny the application for the discharge of *McLeod*, his counsel will apply for a change of the *venue*. This will no doubt be granted, and he will go trial at such time and place as his counsel shall deem advisable."

But we wish more particularly to call the attention of our readers to the following paragraph, copied from the New York *American*, one of the leading federal (or administration) papers of the city:

"If we are rightly informed, it has been agreed between Mr. Fox and the Government of the United States that no farther opposition shall be made by the former to the trial of McLeod. That trial is to go on, under the jurisdiction of New York, without interference either by the British Minister or the National Government. If acquitted, as is most probable, McLeod will be discharged, of course, and the matter thus be disposed of. If convicted, the national Government will then take the necessary steps to afford him that measure of justice and protection which all the circumstances of the case may require.

"As to the boundary, we learn that a convention has been signed on the part of Great Britain and the United States, which provides for the appointment of six commissioners, three for each party of the dispute. These six, if they can agree, are to give a final decision on the question. If they cannot agree, they are to appoint three others, and a decision by the majority of the nine is to be conclusive.

"Such we understand to be the arrangement argeed upon. Some of the details may be incorrectly stated, but we have every reason to believe that the general fact, of a convention being signed will prove authentic."

Let the reader mark the import of the first paragraph:—Mr. Fox has agreed not to interfere further with the trial of McLeod, and why? Because the Government at Washington have promised, if he should be found guilty of the charge of murder and arson, for which he is to be tried, "the National Government will then take the *necessary steps* to afford him that measure of *justice* and PROTECTION which all the circumstances of the case may require;"—or, in other words, that the new administration have promised the British Minister that *McLeod*, even if *found guilty*, will be shielded from the punishment due to his crimes! What do you think of that, fellow-citizens! And where do our federal rulers find authority to interpose the power of the National Government and set at liberty a felon condemned on fair trial, by a State Court, for an offence strictly against State laws and State sovereignty? They have no such authority under the Constitution;—and if they have made the promise stated above, of which we have no doubt, it is an insult to the sovereign State of New York, and shows a lamentable disregard of our national honor in a base truckling to British power. Why do our present rulers at Washington entertain such deep sympathy for *McLeod*, and use so much exertion to get him out of his difficulties unharmed? Why did Mr. Attorney-General *Crittenden* go on to Lockport some two months since, when *McLeod* was about being tried before, but was not, because a *mistake* was made in drawing the jury?—and why has Mr. *Webster* left his post at Washington and gone to attend his trial at New York? Is it because they have more sympathy for Great Britain, and British felons, than they have love and attachment to American citizens and the honor of our nation? Their conduct might be so interpreted.

As regards the settlement of the North-Eastern Boundary question upon the conditions stated above, we would have no objection to it, if any body else had the management of the matter on our part than Mr. Webster. In him we have no sort of confidence—we regard him as essentially *British* in all his feelings;—and we now prophecy, that if the question of Boundary is settled as above stated, and in the next four years, it will be at the sacrifice to America of all we have contended for—the whole disputed district that is worth a copper.

Crime!—Crime!—We are among those who believe that the publication indiscriminately of all notices of murders, suicides, robberies, forgeries, &c., tends more to harm than benefit society. For this reason we have excluded from our columns, almost entirely, all such articles, and shall continue to do so. But the frequency of such crimes of late has become truly alarming. The papers from all directions teem with accounts of the most cold-blooded murders, melancholly suicides, insidious thefts and artful cases of forgery, while the villainous swindling of bank officers seems to have become matters of every-day occurrence. The record of crime in the United States for the past *three months*, is said to surpass in number and atrocity that of any previous *year* of our history as a nation.

May not a great portion of this crime be set down as the legitimate result of the mode and means of electioneering adopted by the Federal party last summer?

Fatal Occurrence.—The Tallahassee, Florida, Sentinel, states that *Willis Alston* shot Gen. *Leigh Reid* in the streets of that town on the 26th ultimo. It will be recollected that Gen. *Reid* killed *Augustus Alston*, (brother to Willis) in a duel some two years since. Gen. Reid lived about 14 hours after he was shot. The Sentinel says—"We forbear making any comments, as the affair will undergo a legal investigation. Two other persons were (accidentally, we presume,) wounded, one severely, though we trust not mortally."

The Tallahassee *Floridian*, of a later date, remarks:

"It is with deep regret that we announce the death of General Leigh Read. He was murdered in the streets of our city, on Monday last, by Willis Alston, who had secreted himself in the dwelling house of Michael Ledwith, a citizen of the town, and as General Read passed by a few yards beyond the door of the house, he stepped out and deliberately shot him twice with a double barrelled gun, loaded with slugs and small pistol bullets. The General lived but a few hours. The jury of inquest brought in a verdict of wilful murder. None doubt that there were accomplices in the act, whom it is to be hoped justice and the law will overtake."

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Steam ship *Britannia* arrived at Boston on the 6th instant, bringing the important news of the settlement of the difficulty between England and China. An English paper says:

"This was not effected until two of the forts at the passage of the Bogue had been stormed by the British forces, the fleet of war junks destroyed, and the batteries higher up the river bombarded by the fleet. Then the Governor of Canton, seeing that the time for proscratination was passed, sent to beg for a suspension of hostilities, and commenced the negociation, wnich speedily led to a settlement of the dispute, at least, so far as he had the power of settling it. The following are the terms agreed upon:

1. The cession of the island and harbour of Hongkong to the British Crown. All just charges and duties to the empire upon the commerce carried on there to be paid as if the trade were conducted at Whampoa.
2. An indemnity to the British Government of six millions of dollars, one million payable at once, and the remainder in equal annual installments, ending in 1846.
3. Direct official intercourse between the countries upon an equal footing.
4. The trade of the port of Canton to be opened within ten days after the Chinese new year, and to be carried on at Whampoa till further arrangements are practicable at the new settlement.

The details of the China Question are not fully given, but so far as they were understood it appears they are not satisfactory to the English merchants."

The public mind in England seems to have become quite calm on the subject of McLeod's imprisonment, and the other difficulties with this country. The Cotton market at Liverpool was represented as extremely dull.

It is now almost certain that the Steam ship *President*, which sailed from New York some weeks since for Liverpool, has been lost at sea. Nothing had been heard from her when the Britannia sailed. Eighty per cent. was offered for her insurance, but was not taken. The President took out upwards of twenty passengers.

☞ *Albany Cultivator.*—We feel greatly indebted to the Editors of "THE CULTIVATOR," a most valuable agricultural journal, published monthly at Albany, N. Y., for favoring us with an exchange. The No. for May has just been received, and presents in its contents a rich treat to the lover of agricultural knowledge. Any of our friends can feast upon its pages by calling at our office. We annex the Table of Contents:

CONTENTS OF THE CULTIVATOR FOR MAY:

Notice of Liebig's organic chemistry, applied to agriculture; Work for the month on the farm and in the garden; Transmutation; Plaster on wheat; Corn culture; Tobacco; Bees; Sheep in Ohio; Feeding milch cows; Inquiries; A Tennessean; Indian corn; Suggestions about pigs; Profitable sow; Pit Saw and Splitting Machine; Charlock; Mustard seed; Pumps; Working cattle; English berkshires and bacon; Parasitic animals; Agricultural Census of New York; Diseased peach-trees; Morello cherry; Maxims and precepts for young farmers, &c., by Jas. M. Garnett; Canada thistles, by D. S. Curtis; Bulleting; Shearing Sheep, by L. A Morrel; Transportation of Cattle, by R. L. Allen; Hussey's Reaping Machine, by O. Hussey; Plans of Barns and Cattle Yards, J. F. L.; To preserve Hams, by D. G. Mosher; To cure Scratches; The Hessian Fly, by E. Tilghman; Ashe-house and Smokery, by C. Moses; Suggestions to State Agricul. Society, by N. N. D.; Planting in Drills, by C. Osborn; Farm Report, by [illegible] Short horns, by W. H. Sotham; Culture of Corn, by a subscriber; Weight of Berkshires, by A. B. Allen; Experiments in Maryland, by D. G. Weems; Culture of the Hop, by J. H. Dunbar; Weight of two Lambs, by J. & S Adams; Short horn Bull Northumberland; Pitt's Thrashing Machine, by C. N. Bement; Ornamental Gardening, by A. Walsh; Weight of six Hogs, by S. Homer, Jr.; American Society of Agriculture, by S. Robinson; Inquiry, raising Chesnut Timber, by F. H. Gordon; Farmer's Song, by A. W.; Light on the Silk Culture, by E. Morris; Culture of Corn, by H. H. Barber; Notice of improved Cattle, by J. Pasco; The Rohan Potatoe at Quebec, by H. Gowen; Root Steamers, &c., by F. Rotch; Wool growing in Buenos Ayres, by A Northern man; Buckthorn for Hedges, by C. L. Shepherd; The Howard Plow, by J. Breck & Co.; Animal manures, by D. Tomlinson; Proper time for cutting bushes, by A. Peck; Horses vs Mules, by R. L. Allen; Mississippi Agriculture, by Cincinatus; Blind Staggers, &c., R. L.; Useful Recipes; Notices to Correspondents, &c.

This No. of the Cultivator is accompanied with several beautiful Engravings, illustrative of

Ox Gearing; Parasitic Animals; Reaping Machine; Farm Buildings; Ground Plan of do.; Ashhouse and Smokery; Marking Roller; Bull Northumberland.

"*The Spoils.*"—The newly appointed Collectors of Customs at Boston and Philadelphia, have made every Democrat who held an office in these Custom Houses walk out, and conferred their places upon the most noisy, unscrupulous and unprincipled political partizans to be found in those cities. Of the appointments made by the Philadelphia Collector, the "Spirit of the Times" says;

"The appointments have absolutely shocked the moral sense of even the Federalists themselves.—Indignation meetings have been held by them, and at one—the Moyamensing—a Committee was appointed to go to Washington, and represent the terrible perversion of principle as illustrated by the selections of the Collector. When we spoke of Pipe Layers being rewarded with office—men who openly violated the election laws of our own and our neighboring States *for hire*—we alluded to notorious facts, militating so strongly against the professions of Mr. Tyler in his address, that he should blush for the inconsistency his creatures have occasioned. When we spoke of appointments too, of men who have just escaped the States-Prison, our words were the simple truth, and none in this meridian pretend to gainsay them. Alas! what a "Christian administration!!"

ALABAMA.

The called Legislature of this State has adjourned, after remaining in Session nine days. We copy from the Tuscaloosa "Monitor," the titles of the most important Acts and Resolutions passed:

For a special election for electing Members to the twenty seventh Congress, and for other purposes.

[That the Governor forthwith issue his Proclamation, for the election of five members to Congress on a day not less than twenty days form the date of his Proclamation, which shall be held according to the provisions of the Act to establish the General Ticket system. The Sheriffs shall make return of the election to the Governor within ten days thereafter, who shall issue certificates to the members elect.]

To amend the Charters of the Bank of the State of Alabama and its branches.

[Sanctions the suspension of specie payments indefinitely.]

To amend the Charters of the Bank of Mobile and the Planters and Merchants Bank of Mobile.

[Requires them to have in their vaults, on the first day of July each year, Gold and Silver equal to one half of their immediate liabilities on Notes issued, but the amount not to exceed one-fourth of their capital stock.]

Preamble and joint Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama.

[Expresses the opinion that the Executive authority of the State of New York has violated the Constitution of the U. S. by refusing to surrender on demand to the Governor of Virginia certain refugees from justice, and that the State of Alabama will stand by Virginia, in the position she has taken on the subject.]

Joint Resolutions in relation to the death of William Henry Harrison, late President of the United States.

[Expresses the sympathy of the Legislature for the national bereavement, and requests the Govenor to convey to the widow of the deceased President an assurance of the sincere condolence of the State of Alabama; and also that, as a token of respect, the members will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.]

From the Charleston Mercury.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

A respected acquaintance has transmitted to us the following letter, which was sent to Daniel W. Courts, Esq., on occasion of his resigning the United States Consulship at Matanzas. The letter was signed by every American Merchant in Matanzas and is therefore an honorable testimonial of the manner in which he has discharged his duties.—We take pleasure in giving it publicity:

MATANZAS, FEB. 11, 1841.

DANIEL W. COURTS, Esq.,

SIR; Learning that you have resigned the office of Consul of the United States of America, at this port, and that you intend soon to return to your native home, we, the undersigned, merchants of this city, and American shipmasters trading thereto, avail ourselves of this mode of expressing our satisfaction at the manner in which the business of the office has been conducted while under your charge and to offer you our best wishes for your future happiness and success in life.

HORRID MURDER AND ROBBERY.

The city of St. Louis was thrown into great excitement on the morning of the 18th inst. Letters of that date informs us that "some robbers, last night, entered the store of Messrs. Simmons & Robertson, and murdered two clerks, after which they took what they could find and set fire to the building; this morning that elegant store lies a heap of smoking ruins. Collier and Pettis's banking house being in the same building is also consumed. The two young men were of the greatest respectability, and their loss is mourned by all. Several thousand people are at this moment standing round the ruins, hoping to find the remains of Mr. Baker; the other, Mr. Weaver, was found with his face much cut by a bowie knife, and a pistol shot over the eye.—They were both, I believe, from New York.—Another man was killed by the falling of the walls. The citizens met this morning and offered a reward of $5000. Every boat leaving the port is boarded by the police officers; one has just returned with a suspected man.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 23d, contains the following proclamation of the city authorities of St. Louis:

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

Whereas, the counting house of William G. Pettus, in the city of St. Louis, was last night robbed and set fire to, and two young men murdered by burglars: the above reward of five thousand dollars will be paid by the city of St. Louis for the apprehension of the perpetrators of the acts, or for such information as shall lead to their detection and conviction, or a proportional part of the said sum for any one or more of them.

JOHN D. DAGGETT,
Mayor of the city of St. Louis.

April 18, 1841.

We learn further that the murdered men were named Baker and Weaver; that Baker was found near the door, being shot through the head and having one hand cut off; the body of Weaver had not been found when the Brazil started; nor was it known what amount of money had been caried off, as there had not been time to remove the rubbish of the building, which was burnt to the ground.

Federal Court—This Court commences its Spring Term to-morrow, in this City. Three Prisoners, charged with mutinous conduct on board the Steamer *Wilmington*, were placed in our Jail, on Saturday evening, to answer at this Term.

Raleigh Register, May 11.

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S OPINION OF CONGRESS.—"I served with General WASHINGTON in the legislature of Virginia before the Revolution, and with Dr. Franklin in Congress. I never heard either of them speak ten minutes at a time, nor to any but to the main point which was to decide the question. They laid their shoulders to the great points, knowing that the little ones would follow of themselves. If the present Congress errs in too much talking, how can it be otherwise in a body to which People send men who question every thing, yield nothing, and talk by the hour?"

Speaker of the next House of Representatives.—The National Intelligencer states, that the names of the following gentlemen have been mentioned in connexion with this distinguished post:—Geo. N. Briggs, of Massachusetts,; John M. Botts, of Virginia; Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts; Wm. C. Dawson, of Georgia; Millard Fillmore, of N. York; Thomas W. Gilmer, of Virginia; William Cost Johnson, of Maryland; Joseph Lawrence, of Pennsylvania; John White of Kentucky, and Henry A Wise, of Virginia.

A Western paper says a rumor is afloat that Joe Smith, the Mormon Prophet and High Priest, lately took a ride with Rigdon, his second in command and having returned without his Lieutenant, the citizens of Nanvos enquired what had become of him, and Joe replied that Rigdon had been *translated to Heaven.—Star.*

Dismemberment of Mexico.—The latest intelligence we have from Tampico and Matamoras intimates that a plan is now on foot, and about to be executed, by which all the Northern States of Mexico will be erected into a separate government at the head of which Gen. Arista will be placed.

N. O. Courier

Western Wit.—A Hoosier sold a neighbor a dog, which he recommended as first rate for raccoon hunting. Shortly after, the purchaser met his neighbor.

"I say, friend, this ere dog don't know a coon from a sheep."

"Youv'e tried him, ha?"

"Yes, and he ain't worth a curse."

"Well, I didn't know exactly how that was; but as he was'nt good for nothing else, I thought he must be the very devil after coons."

Wesleyan Methodists.—A late English paper says that the Wesleyan Methodists have no less than 160 foreign missionary stations, they employ 220 missionaries, and in the schools under the supervision of those missionaries there are 40,000 children. The contributions to the missionary funds within the last year were nearly £90,000.—*Raleigh Star.*

THE MARKETS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., MAY 13, 1841.

	Cents.		Cents.
Bacon, per lb.,	8 a 10½	Pork, per lb.,	7 a 10
Butter,	a 37½	Molasses, gal.	35 a 45
Beef,	8 a 12½	Lard,	10 a 14
Cotton,	8 a 10	Peas,	56 a 62½
Corn,	70 a 75	Sugar, loaf,	18 a 22
Fowls, each,	12 a 20	do brown,	15 a 16
Flour, barrel,	650 a 750	Tea, hys., lb.	100 a 125
Rice, bush.,	300 a 350	do gunp.	125 a 150

CAMDEN, S. C., MAY 12, 1841.

Beef, in market,	5	Corn, bushel,	50
Bacon, from wag.,	7 a 8	Flour, barrel,	$6 50
Butter,	18 a 25	Feathers,	37 a 45
Beeswax,	18 a 25	Iron,	5 a 8
Bagging,	24	Lard,	10 a 12
Bale Rope,	10	Oil, currier's,	75 a 100
Coffee,	14 a 16	Molasses,	45 a 56
Cotton,	8¾ a 11¼	Salt, per sack	250

Died,

In this County, on the 11th instant, of Dropsy, Mrs. *Harriet Todd*, consort of Mr. Samuel H. Todd, aged about 35 years, leaving a bereaved husband and 6 children to mourn the loss of their most tender and affectionate earthly friend.

PROSPECTUS.

The publishers of the Globe have recently given to the country an exposition of the motives which prompted the attempt by the Federal party to prostrate their establishment, by the lawless abrogation of their contract as Printers to the Senate. They showed that there were already six Federal newspapers—to which a seventh is about to be added—published at Washington—all devoted to the dissemination of Federal principles, and the defence of Federal measures. And to make this overwhelming battery of Federal presses at the seat of government tell with the more effect throughout the Union, the character of the Globe was to be tarnished, its means impoverished, and its political influence destroyed, by a sweeping denunciation of infamy on the part of the Federal leaders in the Senate—by throwing the dead weight of an expenditure of $40,000 in preparation to do the Congressional work, on the hands of its publishers, (the printers whose contract was violated,) and by having this whole work of defamation and ruin accomplished by the judgment of the Senate of the Union to give it the sanction of the highest tribunal known to our country. The work was done by a caucus packed majority of Federalists, and the Editors of the Globe are left to sustain their establishment by the patronage they may recieve from political friends for the papers they publish. We will not ask or receive the sort of lumping contribution by which the banks and Federal politicians sustain their presses. We will abandon the publication of the Globe, if it cannot be supported by the regular subscription price of the paper. If such of our Democratic friends whose circumstances do not justify a subscription to the daily or semi-weekly-paper, will patronize the cheaper publications issued by us—the Extra Globe—the Congressional Globe, and the Appendix—we shall be enabled to maintain as heretofore, our corps of Congressional Reporters at the cost of $3,000 per annum, and to draw to our aid some of the ablest pens in our country. We trust, under these circumstaces, and at a time when the greatest interests of the country, and its future destiny, are put at stake upon the events with which the first year of the present Administration is pregnant, that no individual who has the cause of Democracy at heart, will hesitate to meet this appeal, when at the same time he will feel assured that this trifling tax for his own advantage, will sustain in triumph at Washington the long-tried and faithful press of his party.

THE EXTRA GLOBE will be published weekly for six months, commencing on Wednesday, the 19th May, and ending on the 19th November next, making twenty-six numbers, the last of which will contain an index. Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages. It will contain principally political matter. The political aspect and bearing of the measures before Congress during the special session will be fully developed, and when the proceedings are considered of much interest to the public, they will be given at length.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX will begin with the extra session of Congress, to commence on Monday, the 31st of May next, and will be continued during the session. The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will give an impartial history of the proceedings of both Houses of Congress; and the APPENDIX will contain all the speeches on both sides of important subjects, at full length, as written out or revised by the members themselves. They will be printed as fast as the business of the two Houses furnishes matter for a number. It is certain that we will publish more numbers of *each* than there will be weeks in the sesson. They will be issued in the same form as the Extra Globe, and a copious index to each. Nothing but the proceedings and speeches of Congress will be admitted into the Congressional Globe or Appendix.

These works being printed in a suitable form for binding, with copious indexes, will form a vauable, indeed, a necessary, appendage to the library of the statesman and politician, giving, as they do, at an extremely moderate price, a complete epitome of the political and legislative history of the period.

Subscriptions for the EXTRA GLOBE should be here by the 26th May, and for the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX by the 6th June next, to insure all the numbers.

TERMS.

For 1 copy of the Extra Globe			$1
" 6 copies	do		5
" 12 do	do		10
" 25 do	do		20

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

For 1 copy of the Congressional Globe, or Appendix			50 cents.
" 6 copies of either			$2 50
" 12 do	do		5 00
" 25 do	do		10 00

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By the regulations of the Post Office Department, postmasters are authorized to frank letters containing money for subscriptions to newspapers.

The notes of any bank, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be recieved by us at par.

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.*

BLAIR & RIVES.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 20, 1841.

DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash*.

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8....r

Politics of the Day.

From the Milledgeville Standard of Union.

REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the Georgia "Young Men's Democratic Convention," May, 1841.

The fundamental principle of Democracy is equality—between citizen and citizen. To give effect to this principle it was found necessary in the establishment of our government to secure by organic law, called a Constitution, the individual rights of every member of community. The history of all governments, shows that the exercise of an absolute and uncontrolled power by an irresponsible majority must sooner or later terminate in aristocracy or depotism. The only guarantee in the stability of Democratic institutions, is found in the moral restraints which the fundamental law, directed by the paramount sovereignty of the people, is supposed to be placed in the majority of the legislature. It will be perceived at once, that no government can be organized under a constitution, without creating two separate and distinct interests; the interest of the government—to increase its power, and the interests of the governed, to hold to the terms of the compact. The slightest accession of power to the governing beyond those conceded by the compact for the defence and protection of all, destroys at once, that equality of right between citizen and citizen, which constitutes, as was said, the essential difference between democracy and all other systems of government. The conclusion is inevitable, that the durability of democracy eminently depends upon a strict and rigid construction of the Constitution, and the principle as well applies to the State as Federal constitution. It would be supererogation to declare doctrines so long acquiesced in, doctrines which have been sanctioned by time and confirmed by experience.

But a departure from those principles in many of the leading measures of the Government, under the pressure of circumstances in some cases, and a pardonable confidence in the magnanimity of the majority of the representatives of the American people in others, by their unforeseen effects, have bro't doubt and discredit on the practical soundness of even these cardinal principles. The charter of the Bank of the United States, and the Tariff of 1816, furnish in their history a sad commentary upon the dangers of the slightest departures from the letter of the Constitution. While we read the lessons it teaches, let us profit by the melancholy warning. Every man who pretends to the least concern for the public welfare, must heartily deprecate these honest errors of many of the best and wisest of our statesmen, and deplore their consequences. For them we honor the motive, while we pardon the wrong. But it has now ceased to be a subject of magnanimous forbearance to the true and trusted, and it is high time to rebuke the selfish ambition that seeks to perpetrate those dangerous innovations upon the spirit of our institutions which threaten nothing less than the subversion of our Government. To the mischievous influences of the first chartered monopoly, may perhaps be traced most of the flagrant and confessed evils of the Banking system. To the same cause may be attributed the enactment of the Tariff; for a public debt, or a surplus revenue, are essential to the existence of a National Bank—The feathers that support the Cormorant in his flight, are plucked from the people; deprive him of these, and you fix him hopelessly to the ground. With the unrestrained control of the public revenue of the country, no opposition can reach, no forecast can resist it; corrupting where it cannot intimidate, defying where it cannot corrupt, it has brought relief but to disappoint; it has won public confidence but to betray and rob: its baneful influence and example has, in the end, fastened upon us a system of Banking that preys upon the country with more hands than Brarius, more heads than the Hydra.

Of this influence upon community, the present decay of trade—prostration of private credit and the abasement of public morals, bear clear but humbling testimony. The unhappy condition of the country, all must acknowledge and deplore. In such a juncture of affairs, it is surely the part of wisdom to seek some remedy for these multiplied and accumulated evils—to palliate the ills from which we may not fly—let us enter upon its discussion with temper and candor. Extremes beget extremes in the moral as well as the physical world, and the best security for the lasting success of any measure, is that we should enter upon it with becoming moderation. This remedy, is a thorough and radical reform of the Banking System—a united and vigorous opposition to the re-charter of any new banking monopoly, State or Federal, upon principles recognized by the present system, and forbearance to those in existence—not for the sake of the Banks, but the sake of the people: for the rest, let time and prudence and industry, by their sure and silent operations, ease off the pressure, and bring back our financial system to a steady standard value. Stringent laws upon the Banks and the great credit lenders of the country, ever recoil upon the community and invariably produce revulsion and panic. The proper tribunal for questions of debtor and creditor, are the Courts of Justice and public opinion—guarded by the unerring instinct of interest.

In these general views, based upon principles of equal justice to all, the great Democratic party of the United States may be supposed to participate. But any other subject fraught with deepest interest to us as Southerners, commends itself to our earnest consideration, and should find an echo in the bosom of every friend of the South.

The delicate relation in which we stand as slaveholders to the world, bids us be no longer idle spectators in the great drama in which we must, sooner or later, play an important part. For years it has been our unhappy destiny to be ever on the opposite on this vital question.

It is ever the position of a passive minority in a representative Government; it is prehaps the characteristic of a dominant party as such to temporize with the factious and discontented; it is ever their interest to yield something to the clamors of the obstreperous and violent; to outrage no party by rigor; to win applause by concession. Upon this subject we must throw around us a tripple wall of brass.

We must yield no point—make no terms; concession is surrender—moderate resistance is death. All connection with this misguided fanaticism, is contamination; their apologists and supporters are traitors to the South. Upon this subject, all Southerners, whether Whig or Democrat, are alike bound by indissoluble ties of interest—our destinies are alike for evil or for good. But it is ours—to plant ourselves upon the inhibition of the agitation of the subject in Congress—to hold those who palter with abolitionists, for political purposes, to be the worst and most dangerous, because the *disguised* enemies of the South; and to the Southern Democrats, in conformity with these views, we pledge ourselves to the support of the principles contained in the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the stability of all governments founded upon a Constitution, essentially depends upon the strict construction of the fundamental law; that a departure from such a rule of construction of the fundamental law, substitutes the will of the majority for the Constitution itself, and in effect abolishes the organic law of the land.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every branch of State and Federal Government, to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in the expenditure of the revenue; and that all taxes, direct or indirect raised beyond the necessary expenditures of the Government, is a direct infringement of the rights of the governed, and a violation of the spirit of the Constitution.

Resolved, That a separation of the finances of government from all connection with corporations, is indispensably necessary to a sound and safe currency, and of the rights of the people.

Resolved, That Congress has no power to charter a National Bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our Republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people.

Resolved, That the distribution of any part of the revenue of the United States to the several States, or to individuals for them, is unconstitutional and unequal between State and State.

Resolved, That the assumption or guarranty by the general government, of the debts of the several States, directly or indirectly, is inexpedient and unconstitutional.

Resolved, That Congress has no power under the Constitution of the U. States, to interfere with or control the local institutions of the several States, and that the agitation of the subject in Congress at the pesent crisis, by the reception of abolition petitions, or debate, is an open insult to the Southern people, a palpable violation of the letter and spirit of the constitution, and tends directly to revolution.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

SHORT DIALOGUE,

On Matters and Things in general, between John Smith and John Jones.

Smith.—Did you see an account in the papers the other day, of a newly invented instrument of destruction, called the "Death Dealer?"

Jones.—Yes, and I was amazed at the frightful power it is represented to possess. The account I saw stated, that a ball weighing not more than 18 pounds, was sufficient to blow the strongest fort into atoms.

Smith.—When I read the statement, I was struck with the similarity between this tremendous physical agent and the equally tremendous moral agent with which we are all familiar, the present banking system. The one annihilates men's lives with the greatest certainty—the other annihilates men's property with equal certainty. It is true that one is quick and the other is slow. It is also true that the destruction wrought by one is accompanied by noise and by occular evidence, whilst the other works quietly and unseen. But they are equally destructive. They are both "death dealers" in the true sense of the term, for it matters little whether a man loses his life, or the means of sustaining life, as tens of thousands of persons in the United States have done within the last five years.

Jones.—Very true. Your figure is rather strong, to be sure, but is there no mode of ridding the country of an engine of such a destructive character?

Smith.—It can never be accomplished but by one process.

Jones.—And what is that?

Smith.—By the community's coming to its senses, and abandoning the idea that the public prosperity requires monopolies and special privileges to be conferred upon any one portion. There lies the whole seed of the evil.

Jones.—Explain your meaning more fully.

Smith.—I will endeavor to do so. You are aware that in every trading community what is called credit is a necessary auxiliary to the creation of wealth. Credit, as every body knows, is the power of obtaining temporary possession of another man's property under a stipulation that property of greater value shall be returned for it at some future day. This temporary possession of another man's property, whether it be by buying things on a credit, or hiring houses or farms, or by borrowing money, is what enables people who have no property of their own or not enough to answer all their purposes, to turn their labors to account. It is by means of credit, that the merchant who possesses a capital of ten thousand dollars can import or export goods to the amount of twenty or thirty thousand dollars. It is by means of credit that the manufacturer can supply himself with raw material upon which he can exercise his labor and skill, and thus derive a profit from what might otherwise be wholly unproductive. It is by means of cerdit, that a vast number of houses and ships are built, many mechanical trades carried on, and it is by means of credit that industrious and frugal men often become the owners of plantations.

Jones.—You are then, I perceive, a believer in the benefits of "the credit system."

Smith.—Undoubtedly I am, and so is every person who has taken the trouble to examine the subject. But mark me. By the credit system, I mean the legitimate operations of business, prudently conducted, and arising in the natural course of trade, and not the wild indiscriminate abuse of credit which springs up under an ill-conducted banking system, and which by some is confounded with the other.

Jones.—But are there not risks connected with the best possible credit system that can exist, which sometimes occasions losses to creditors?

Smith.—Most certainly there are, but as no human prudence or foresight can guard against calamities of every sort, so is it impossible that credit can exist without losses. Still, as the advantages of credit, properly conducted, to the community, far outweigh all the disadvantages, it has been introduced into every country where there has been the smallest accumulation of capital.

Jones.—Do you consider that a well conducted system of credit can be benefitted by legislation?

Smith.—All that legislation ought to do, or can do advantageously, is to afford creditors the facility of compelling their debtors to comply with their contracts, and to punish them if they are guilty of fraud. Legislation destroys the whole basis of credit, when it confers upon any set of men the special privilege of exemption from personal liability to the whole extent of their property for any of their engagements. There is the whole pith of the matter. If limited liability is to be tolerated by the laws, in the transactions of individuals, or of all the parties to a limited co-partnership, we should have a race of swindlers springing up in all parts of the land, who would act upon the true gambling principle, of risking a part of what they possessed for the sake of the chance of making great profits upon the exercise of their credit.

Jones.—Then you consider that the proper remedy for a vicious banking system, is individual liability.

Smith.—I can conceive of no other. With full and complete individual liability, the trade in money and paper credits might be left just as free as the trade in shoes, hats, coats, wigs, mutton, beef and bread. We want no laws to regulate carpenters, bricklayers, painters, masons, and the various other mechanics who carry on their business by the laws of competition. If people should pretend to manufacture money for sale, those to whom it was offered would exercise their discretion in judging of its nutmegs, whether they are made of wood or are the genuine fruit of a tree. None but men of known wealth would be able to keep notes in circulation, and such men would be cautious not to issue too many, inasmuch as the whole extent of their property would be liable for their payment.

Jones.—But have we not had some examples of individuals of doubtful character and credit too, putting notes in circulation to a large amount.

Smith.—Only in times of bank suspensions, when notes were payable, not in money, but in other notes. The Spanish proverb says, "all cats are black in the dark." So it is with banks or bankers when they do not pay their notes in coin. If there were no notes in existence but those issued by parties individually responsible, there could never be any general suspension of specie payments. Individual bankers, like individual merchants, might fail, but the community would at no time be liable to great expansions or contractions of the currency, and the evils to which it would then be subject, would only be such as are inseparable from the existence of credit, and which no human sagacity or skill can prevent.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.

Whatever may be the reasons which Mr. Tyler will assign, should he sanction a bill for the charter of a national bank, we are of the opinion that he cannot do so without a disregard of his most solemn declarations, made on various occasions previous to the late presidential election. The whigs rely for such a sanction on his letter dated Henrico, October 3, 1840, in which he says, in a most explicit manner, and in reference to a national bank, "*I have only to refer you to my speech delivered in the House of Representatives in* 1819, *on the question of a scire facias against the bank, and my note given in the Senate of the United States in* 1832, *on the question of re-chartering the late bank.*" And what are the expressions of Mr. Tyler in that speech delivered in 1819? He says: "For, sir, masmuch as *I believe the creation of this corporation unconstitutional*, I cannot, without a violation of my oath, hesitate to repair the breach thus made in the Constitution, when an opportunity presents itself of doing so, without violating the public faith. But beleiving, also, that it is *expedient to put it down*, and other gentlemen feeling themselves at liberty to follow up that enquiry, I propose to express to you my views on that subject."

Mark, reader, Mr. Tyler declares that he believes the charter of a national bank *unconstitutional*, and mark, also, that in 1832, in the Senate of the United States, on the bill to continue the act to incorporate the Bank of the United States, he voted, with Forsyth, Troup, Hayne, Miller, and Tazewell, in the negative, and voted in the negative because he believed it would be in violation of his oath, if he were to vote for a re-charter of the bank.

Now, reader, what is the opinion of Mr. Tyler of the Constitution of the United States, of its sacredness, of the disgrace which should fall on those who violate it, and of the penalty which any violator of that instrument should suffer? The following is an extract of Mr. Tyler's letter to the Virginia legislature, assigning his reasons for not following the instruction to vote for the expunging resolutions:

"The Constitution of the United States is the original and primary letter of instructions, supreme over all, and binding upon all. For the agent who is sworn to support it, to violate it knowingly and intentionally, would be an act of the grossest immorality and most unmitigated debasement. Such is the condition in which, in my view of the subject, obedience to your instructions would place me. It is known to you, gentlemen, that on my entering the Senate, the only oath which I took was an oath to support the Constitution of the United States; to support it in all and each of its provisions; to yield it neither to force, persuasion, or expediency. No matter what the object; should its attainment confer upon me the greatest personal advantage, still to remain unseduced—not to touch that forbidden fruit. I entered into a covenant with my Creator—to break which, would not fail to place in my bosom a promethean vulture, to tear and devour me. The obligation, then, to obey an instruction which calls upon me to break that covenant, cannot possibly exist. I should be unworthy the confidence of all honorable men, if I could be induced, under any circumstances, to commit an act of deliberate perjury. Instead of a seat in the Senate, I should richly deserve to be put in the pillory, and to lose both my ears as an indelible mark of my baseness—and such would be the sentence which the laws of Virginia would pronounce against me."

From the Charleston Patriot.

DEBTS OF THE STATES.

From an accurate account, compiled from official documents, it appears that the debts of the States amount to $194,176,145. This is a large amount of State indebtedness. It reads a lesson which the present generation will not speedily forget, for it will have to sustain the burthen of payment. This indebtedness is attended with none of the compensations that generally accompany a public debt. Had it been incurred in the vindication of the national name from insult, and victory should not even have thrown around the radiance of glory to our arms, there would still have been consolation in the recollections which are associated with the proud sense of vindicated honor. We would have won regard for the national spirit and energy. But millions have been wasted in the pursuit of ill digested schemes of gain.

Much the greatest portion of the expenditure has the taint of commercial sordidness, without the redeeming grace of successful speculation. Many of the States have embarked largely in banking, with the delusive hope of realizing their visions of wealth. They have trenched on the projects which are ordinarily left to private adventure. They have set the example of gambling, instead of teaching the wisest of practical lessons, to wit: how to become permanently prosperous by gradual advances and moderation of desires.

Assignment of the United States Bank.—The United States Bank made an assignment on Saturday of certain real estate, bonds, mortgages, &c., in Philadelphia, Buffalo, Mobile, District of Columbia, Cincinnati, &c., amounting according to the schedule to $7,772,250 33 to secure to ten banks of Philadelphia the payment of its Post Notes held by them amounting to $5,078,444 94.—*Richmond Star.*

Previous to the election, the Whig papers said Gen. Harrison lived in a log-cabin....now they call the same building a mansion house.

From the New York Herald.

GOVERNMENT BANKS.

There seems to be no hope of a speedy restoration of the currency. The banks have obtained complete mastery over the State Governments, and they have no longer the power to compel the banks to pay specie. The last hope of a sound currency, seems to be the possibility of the passage of a Bankrupt Law; including institutions. This would have the desired effect, by closing up all those concerns that committed acts of insolvency. It would indeed produce great changes in the face of affairs; but would not be more violent in its operations than would be the establishment of a National Bank, which is the speculative road to a sound currency. It seems, however, far more likely to involve the Federal Government in the same difficulties that surround the State Governments. Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Michigan, are existing witnesses of the inevitable misfortunes that befall a government bound in the meshes of a monied institution. The two last have indeed not themselves established the banks, nor have they become partners in the business, but they have placed themselves in the power of the banks by learning to lean upon them for assistance. Alabama and Illinois are instances of the folly of a Government itself turning a banker. In spite of all this repeated experience, there are some intelligent men who seriously lend their countenance to the design of the stock-jobbers in their effort to obtain a National Bank. What has become of history in regard to every bank heretofore chartered? The events of the last few years have proved satisfactorily that nothing could have saved the General Government from the humiliating spectacle presented by the State of Pennsylvania.

The explosion of 1836–7 was inevitable sooner or later. Had the Federal Government gone on in its connection with the United States Bank, nothing would have prevented the loss of the revenue and the ruin of the public credit. The vast bubble and accumulation of speculative credits that grew up previous to 1836, could not avoid explosion. If the government had continued its co-operation, the catastrophe would have been delayed perhaps a year longer, and would have proved so much the more disastrous. The federal government would have then been without funds or revenue, in the toils of the bank and as powerless in her hands as the government of Pennsylvania now is. Then indeed would the integrity of the country have been hopelessly gone. The establishment of a new bank with a large capital will inevitably lead to similar results; after having to struggle at least ten years against the imposing interests connected with the nine hundred banks already in existence. On the contrary, a mere enforcement of specie payments through the operation of a Bankrupt Law, would restore the country without the convulsions incident upon withdrawing a large capital from its present channels of employment, to turn it into new ones.

From the Albany Argus and Rough-Hewer.

MR. BIDDLE AND MR. LIPPINCOTT.

At the adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of the U. S., at the banking-house, on the 4th inst., Mr. LIPPINCOTT, who has been assailed with great virulence in all Mr. Bididdle's letters, presented a concise, well written and triumphant reply to the allegations of Mr. Biddle. Mr. Lippincott has completely turned the tables upon the great financier, and made his character appear several shades darker than it was exhibited in the report of the investigating committee.

In regard to the expenditure of over *six hundred thousand dollars*, which the committee called on Mr. Biddle to explain, without receiving any answer—Mr. LIPPINCOTT discloses the astounding fact, that THE VOUCHERS HAVE BEEN DESTROYED!! And that these vouchers never came under his observation as one of the examining committee of the Bank. Indeed he says *they were carefully kept out of his view.*

Mr. Lippincott also states that the sum of $400,000 paid to Mr. Biddle on cashier's orders, without detailing to whom or on what account, *was finally charged to the parent bank note account*, under the old charter. This operation, however, made the balances of that account *on the wrong side in the ledger*, and showed the extraordinary result, *that more notes of the particular denominatian had been redeemed than had been originally issued, and requiring another entry!*

After the exposures which have been made in regard to the U. S. Bank, it is not perceived how the name of *Nicholas Biddle* can be rescued from infamy.

The Bank aristocracy have summoned an extra session principally for the purpose of chartering a great Bank, by means of which another set of speculators and stock gamblers shall be enabled to run the career of Nicholas Biddle & Co.; and after regulating the currency and the exchanges for 20 years, so as to take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned, and give it to the idle and the dissolute, will finally close its account, as the present regulator has done, by robbing the widow and the orphan of the pittance which they have entrusted to its management.

From the Boston Weekly Magazine.

STENOGRAPHY DONE UP.

An English paper gives the following notice of an important discovery which, if true, would seem to surpass that of Mr. Daguerre. It is, indeed, no less than a plan of rendering the vibrations of sound permanently visible!

"A most ingenious and valuable discovery has just been made by Mr. Southworth, of Cheetham street Manchester, by means of which an individual although unacquainted with the art of writing, is enabled to take down the speech even of the most rapid speaker; and, what is yet more surprising, in such a way as to indicate the peculiar emphasis with which it may be delivered. As the inventor has not yet secured a patent, all that we are at present enabled to state is, that it bears some analogy to photogenic drawing. It is well known in the latter case that when a substance properly prepared is presented to objects illuminated by the rays of the sun, it receives a distinct and faithful impression of them, which is afterwards rendered permanent by suitable chemical agents. So also the present discovery consists of a piece of mechanism, as susceptible of the impression of sounds as the tympanum of the ear, which impression remains permanent, and is as perfectly legible as the clearest typography."

Immense fire in New York.—After a long period of exemption from Fires of a serious nature, New York was visited with one on Saturday morning last, which occasioned an immense loss of property. It commenced at No. 146, Pearl Street. The Journal of Commerce says that the total loss of property is not far from $350,000, of which about $275,000 is covered by insurance, distributed, more or less, among nearly all the Insurance Offices in the City, and some in other States.

Ral. Reg. 14th inst.

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, No. 6,

Tuesday Morning, May 18, 1841.

CANDIDATES FOR CLERKS.

☞ We are requested by a number of citizens from all parts of the County to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.

We have also been similarly requested to announce JENNINGS B. KERR, Esq., a candidate at the same time for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

We are authorized to announce B. OATS, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court, at the next election.

Charlotte, March 30, 1841. te

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

The following is the vote given at the different precincts in this county on Thursday last for a member of Congress:

	Caldwell, (D.)	Barringer, (F.)
Charlotte,	250	215
Harris',	15	67
Hill's,	19	33
Deweese's,	101	75
Davidson's Mill,	10	73
M'Leary's,	54	7
Steel Creek,	30	114
Peoples',	103	55
Steward's,	85	12
Hart's,	122	17
Doster's,	10	9
Labatt's X Roads,	61	12
Lawson's,	39	26
Wilson's,	107	18
Phifer's Schoolh'se,	65	60
	1,071	793
	793	

——278 majority for Caldwell.

CABARRUS.

Barringer 706, Caldwell 305.

Majority for Barringer 401.

We have not full returns from Lincoln County, but enough is known to render Mr. CALDWELL's election certain, by a majority considerably upwards of *eight hundred votes!* Taking into consideration the thin vote given in all the Counties, the majority we have obtained is a most cheering triumph indeed; and shows that Federal boasting and trickery succeed but poorly with the sturdy, intelligent Democracy of the Eleventh District.

The Federal boasters, in and out of the District, who puffed Col. Barringer so lavishly at the commencement of the campaign, and declared that he would be elected, or at any rate, make sad havoc among the Democrats, have found out by this time, we imagine, that they are poor prophets, or that the Col. is not "the lion" they took him for.

Accounts from the Salisbury District render the result between Rencher and Worth (both Fed.) very doubtful; though we incline to believe, from our knowledge of the portion of the District yet to hear from, that Rencher is elected by a small majority.

If the endorsement on the way-bill by the last stage from Greensbero' be correct, Shepherd is no doubt elected in the Stokes District, by a small majority. A Democratic loss.

An extra from the Standard office, Raleigh, announces a majority for Gen. SAUNDERS, in Wake, of 225 votes; which, it continues, "renders his election certain by from *three to four hundred majority!*" Well done for the noble Democracy of the "Metropolitan District"!

We have no news from the other Districts.

THE MONUMENT.

In a few remarks, noticing an article from the Camden *Journal*, two weeks since, we mentioned that the erection of a suitable monument commemorative of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, had been spoken of by some of our citizens, and briefly urged its importance. Adverting to the project, the Editor of the Journal remarks:

"There are none, even of the citizens of Charlotte, who rejoice more sincerely in its improvement than we do, and especially should we rejoice in seeing the latter suggestion of the *Jeffersonian* carried out in a manner worthy of North Carolinians. The Declaration of Independence by the citizens of Mecklenburg, on the 20th May, 1775, was, indeed, "one of the most patriotic, gallant and daring acts to be found in the history of the world." The act itself, and the actors in this trying emergency, bespeak for it and for them, some visible and striking memento of their patriotic devotion.

"We do trust that the project will be successfully carried out, and we feel assured that there is scarcely a native North Carolinian, who will not cheerfully contribute his mite in aid of so noble an enterprize. The editor of the *Jeffersonian* may "count certainly on the hearty co-operation" of our humble self, "in counsel," as far as it is worth any thing; but we should not sleep soundly if we did not co-operate in this patriotic effort in a more substantial manner. We have not forgotten our native State, nor have we forgotten that in Mecklenburg we spent some of the happiest of our young days. Success, immediate success to the enterprize."

We again appeal to the patriotism—the pride and public spirit of our citizens, and ask, will they not move in this matter? It becomes the citizens of old Mecklenburg to "set the ball in motion;" and will they not do so immediately?

Kentucky Elections.—It is probable, from what returns we have received, that the delegation in the next Congress from Kentucky will stand as before, *two* Democrats to eleven Federalists.

Visitors at West Point.—In making his selections of Annual Visitors to West Point Military Academy, we notice that the Secretary of War, John Bell, has not condescended to confer an appointment on a citizen of this State. Two from New York, two from Pennsylvania, two form Virginia, and one from the other States, but *none* from North Carolina.

A DANGEROUS PROPOSITION.

We have not heretofore noticed in our paper, the proposition of some of the Federal Party, to vote a large sum of money from the public treasury to the family of the late President Harrison; because we had hoped the sober good sense of the reflecting men of all parties would condemn such false philanthropy and such a very dangerous precedent. But it seems the proposition is to be urged upon the next Congress, to vote of the People's money *one hundred thousand dollars* to the "personal representatives" of the late Gen. Harrison, as a recompense for his services of *one month* as President. A Resolution to this effect was lately adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of Adams County, Pa., and the Representative in Congress from that District "requested" to present it to the next Congress. It is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That Congress be requested to grant to his personal representatives the full amount of the President's salary for the whole term for which General Harrison was elected."

Now, we are sure that our sympathy for the bereaved family of the late President is deep and sincere—quite as much so, we have no doubt, as that of many of those who have made so much parade of their grief;—we would be willing to have Congress, and we hope it will vote a sufficient sum to defray all their expense in removing to Washington and returning to North Bend, and for this purpose, we think one year's salary, *twenty-five thousand dollars*, would be a bountiful sufficiency. But the proposer of this lavish donation say that General Harrison was *poor*, and was called upon to make great expenditures in money during the Presidential contest, and in removing to Washington and making his arrangements to live there four years. Who was it forced him to make all this expenditure of money in electioneering for the Presidency? The Federal Party; and we say, if his family are to have this expenditure reimbursed to them, let this same Federal Party do it.

What service had Gen. Harrison rendered the country for which he was not amply paid, and why should his "personal representatives" be pensioned on the bounty of the Government any more than those of any other individual who has died in the public service? Suppose we should tolerate this precedent, where would its consequences end?—The wives and children of the poor soldiers who are killed in defending their country, and of our gallant seamen who lose their lives by exposure on the high seas and in unhealthy climates, are just as much entitled to the munificence of Government as the "personal representatives" of the late Gen. Harrison, who live at North Bend, in at least comfortably magnificent style. If they are in debt, and wish their creditors paid, let them go to work, like other folks, and do it, or let their political brethren help them out if they choose. But Congress would not only set a dangerous precedent, but commit a palpable violation of the Constitution by voting the People's money for any such a purpose. This proposition, to our mind, savors too much of the aristocratic notion that the children and relations of "the great," are too good to work, like other folks, but must be supported at the expense of the industrious laboring men of the country.

Georgia Democracy.—Read the able and truly Republican Report and Resolutions on the preceding page, adopted by the "Democratic Young Men's Convention," which met in Milledgeville, Georgia, on the 1st Monday in this month. They embody the genuine doctrines of '98 Democracy, to which our party of the present day all over the Union cordially subscribe.

The Convention is said to have been most numerously attended—by upwards of four hundred Delegates, and its proceedings characterized by the utmost harmony and enthusiasm. Able addresses were delivered by the Hon. *John Forsyth*, and several other distinguished Georgians. Gov. *McDonald* was nominated for re-election in October next.

Most heartily do we cheer on the Democracy of Georgia in the noble work of redeeming their State from the false position in which she was placed by the elections of 1840. They have made a good beginning, and may they persevere.

Virginia.—The Federal press all over the country are shouting Victory! in fine style over the result of the Virginia Elections. They have little cause for it, we think;—for they had a majority of *ten* on joint ballot last year in the Legislature, and this year this majority is reduced to *four*, and that made up by counting for them two members who have been abused *lately* by the Richmon *Whig*, the Federal organ in Virginia, as worse than loco-focos—men who are opposed to a Bank, Distribution, &c. So in the Congressional Delegation: but *seven* of the *twenty-one* members elected will vote for the leading measures of the Federal party. If such results can rejoice the hearts of the Federalists, we wish they may never have cause to cease rejoicing. Virginia is "right side up," sound to the core. We wish North Carolina was as clear from the contaminating control of Federalism.

Another Sign.—The Connecticut Legislature met on the 5th instant. The body is almost entirely Federal—only *one* member of the Senate a Democrat, and a small portion of the House. In his Message, the Federal Governor *Ellsworth* strongly urges the *necessity* of a *protective* Tariff. These northern Federalists come out boldly, not for a Tariff for revenue only, but for such a Tariff as will *protect* their domestic manufactures, at the expense of the South, and yet we find southern "Whigs" co-operating with them in all their political movements, and denying at the same time that they are Tariff men.

A new federal fashion.—The names of persons *appointed* to office are given by the National Intelligencer, but the names of the persons *removed* are purposely omitted. This is a new federal plan, to conceal the barefaced and profligate proscription of the federal cabinet.—*Lynch. Repub.*

The McLeod affair, and the North-Eastern Boundary.—The British felon *McLeod*, has been taken from Lockport to New York, under a writ of *habaes corpus*, returnable to the Supreme Court sitting in that City. The object in taking this course, says a New York paper, "is, in the first instance, to try the question of jurisdiction as a question of law." "If the court shall deny the application for the discharge of *McLeod*, his counsel will apply for a change of the *venue*. This will no doubt be granted, and he will go trial at such time and place as his counsel shall deem advisable."

But we wish more particularly to call the attention of our readers to the following paragraph, copied from the New York *American*, one of the leading federal (or administration) papers of the city:

"If we are rightly informed, it has been agreed between Mr. Fox and the Government of the United States that no farther opposition shall be made by the former to the trial of McLeod. That trial is to go on, under the jurisdiction of New York, without interference either by the British Minister or the National Government. If acquitted, as is most probable, McLeod will be discharged, of course, and the matter thus be disposed of. If convicted, the national Government will then take the necessary steps to afford him that measure of justice and protection which all the circumstances of the case may require.

"As to the boundary, we learn that a convention has been signed on the part of Great Britain and the United States, which provides for the appointment of six commissioners, three for each party of the dispute. These six, if they can agree, are to give a final decision on the question. If they cannot agree, they are to appoint three others, and a decision by the majority of the nine is to be conclusive.

"Such we understand to be the arrangement argeed upon. Some of the details may be incorrectly stated, but we have every reason to believe that the general fact, of a convention being signed will prove authentic."

Let the reader mark the import of the first paragraph:—Mr. Fox has agreed not to interfere further with the trial of McLeod, and why? Because the Government at Washington have promised, if he should be found guilty of the charge of murder and arson, for which he is to be tried, "the National Government will then take the *necessary steps* to afford him that measure of *justice* and PROTECTION which all the circumstances of the case may require;"—or, in other words, that the new administration have promised the British Minister that *McLeod*, even if *found guilty*, will be shielded from the punishment due to his crimes! What do you think of that, fellow-citizens! And where do our federal rulers find authority to interpose the power of the National Government and set at liberty a felon condemned on fair trial, by a State Court, for an offence strictly against State laws and State sovereignty? They have no such authority under the Constitution;—and if they have made the promise stated above, of which we have no doubt, it is an insult to the sovereign State of New York, and shows a lamentable disregard of our national honor in a base truckling to British power. Why do our present rulers at Washington entertain such deep sympathy for *McLeod*, and use so much exertion to get him out of his difficulties unharmed? Why did Mr. Attorney-General *Crittenden* go on to Lockport some two months since, when *McLeod* was about being tried before, but was not, because a *mistake* was made in drawing the jury?—and why has Mr. *Webster* left his post at Washington and gone to attend his trial at New York? Is it because they have more sympathy for Great Britain, and British felons, than they have love and attachment to American citizens and the honor of our nation? Their conduct might be so interpreted.

As regards the settlement of the North-Eastern Boundary question upon the conditions stated above, we would have no objection to it, if any body else had the management of the matter on our part than Mr. Webster. In him we have no sort of confidence—we regard him as essentially *British* in all his feelings;—and we now prophecy, that if the question of Boundary is settled as above stated, and in the next four years, it will be at the sacrifice to America of all we have contended for—the whole disputed district that is worth a copper.

Crime!—Crime!—We are among those who believe that the publication indiscriminately of all notices of murders, suicides, robberies, forgeries, &c., tends more to harm than benefit society. For this reason we have excluded from our columns, almost entirely, all such articles, and shall continue to do so. But the frequency of such crimes of late has become truly alarming. The papers from all directions teem with accounts of the most cold-blooded murders, melancholly suicides, insidious thefts and artful cases of forgery, while the villainous swindling of bank officers seems to have become matters of every-day occurrence. The record of crime in the United States for the past *three months*, is said to surpass in number and atrocity that of any previous *year* of our history as a nation.

May not a great portion of this crime be set down as the legitimate result of the mode and means of electioneering adopted by the Federal party last summer?

Fatal Occurrence.—The Tallahassee, Florida, Sentinel, states that *Willis Alston* shot Gen. *Leigh Reid* in the streets of that town on the 26th ultimo. It will be recollected that Gen. *Reid* killed *Augustus Alston*, (brother to Willis) in a duel some two years since. Gen. Reid lived about 14 hours after he was shot. The Sentinel says—"We forbear making any comments, as the affair will undergo a legal investigation. Two other persons were (accidentally, we presume,) wounded, one severely, though we trust not mortally."

The Tallahassee *Floridian*, of a later date, remarks:

"It is with deep regret that we announce, the death of General Leigh Read. He was murdered in the streets of our city, on Monday last, by Willis Alston, who had secreted himself in the dwelling house of Michael Ledwith, a citizen of the town, and as General Read passed by a few yards beyond the door of the house, he stepped out and deliberately shot him twice with a double barrelled gun, loaded with slugs and small pistol bullets. The General lived but a few hours. The jury of inquest brought in a verdict of wilful murder. None doubt that there were accomplices in the act, whom it is to be hoped justice and the law will overtake."

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Steam ship *Britannia* arrived at Boston on the 6th instant, bringing the important news of the settlement of the difficulty between England and China. An English paper says:

"This was not effected until two of the forts at the passage of the Bogue had been stormed by the British forces, the fleet of war junks destroyed, and the batteries higher up the river bombarded by the fleet. Then the Governor of Canton, seeing that the time for proscratination was passed, sent to beg for a suspension of hostilities, and commenced the negociation, wnich speedily led to a settlement of the dispute, at least, so far as he had the power of settling it. The following are the terms agreed upon:

1. The cession of the island and harbour of Hongkong to the British Crown. All just charges and duties to the empire upon the commerce carried on there to be paid as if the trade were conducted at Whampoa.

2. An indemnity to the British Government of six millions of dollars, one million payable at once, and the remainder in equal annual installments, ending in 1846.

3. Direct official intercourse between the countries upon an equal footing.

4. The trade of the port of Canton to be opened within ten days after the Chinese new year, and to be carried on at Whampoa till further arrangements are practicable at the new settlement.

The details of the China Question are not fully given, but so far as they were understood it appears they are not satisfactory to the English merchants."

The public mind in England seems to have become quite calm on the subject of McLeod's imprisonment, and the other difficulties with this country. The Cotton market at Liverpool was represented as extremely dull.

It is now almost certain that the Steam ship *President*, which sailed from New York some weeks since for Liverpool, has been lost at sea. Nothing had been heard from her when the Britannia sailed. Eighty per cent. was offered for her insurance, but was not taken. The President took out upwards of twenty passengers.

☞ *Albany Cultivator.*—We feel greatly indebted to the Editors of "THE CULTIVATOR," a most valuable agricultural journal, published monthly at Albany, N. Y., for favoring us with an exchange. The No. for May has just been received, and presents in its contents a rich treat to the lover of agricultural knowledge. Any of our friends can feast upon its pages by calling at our office. We annex the Table of Contents:

CONTENTS OF THE CULTIVATOR FOR MAY:

Notice of Liebig's organic chemistry, applied to agriculture; Work for the month on the farm and in the garden; Transmutation; Plaster on wheat; Corn culture; Tobacco; Bees; Sheep in Ohio; Feeding milch cows; Inquiries; A Tennesseca 1; Indian corn; Suggestions about pigs; Profitable sow; Pit Saw and Splitting Machine; Charlock; Mustard seed; Pumps; Working cattle; English berkshires and bacon; Parasitic animals; Agricultural Census of New York; Diseased peach-trees; Morello cherry; Maxims and precepts for young farmers, &c., by Jas. M. Garnett; Canada thistles, by D. S. Curtis; Bulleting; Shearing Sheep, by L. A Morrel; Transportation of Cattle, by R. L. Allen; Hussey's Reaping Machine, by O. Hussey; Plans of Barns and Cattle Yards, J. F. L.; To preserve Hams, by D. G. Mosher; To cure Scratches; The Hessian Fly, by E. Tilghman; Ashe-house and Smokery, by C. Moses; Suggestions to State Agricul. Society, by N. N. D.; Planting in Drills, by C. Osborn; Farm Report, by [illegible] Short horns, by W. H. Sotham; Culture of Corn, by a subscriber; Weight of Berkshires, by A. B. Allen; Experiments in Maryland, by D. G. Weems; Culture of the Hop, by J. H. Dunbar; Weight of two Lambs, by J. & S Adams; Short horn Bull Northumberland; Pitt's Thrashing Machine, by C. N. Bement; Ornamental Gardening, by A. Walsh; Weight of six Hogs, by S. Homer, Jr.; American Society of Agriculture, by S. Robinson; Inquiry, raising Chesnut Timber, by F. H. Gordon; Farmer's Song, by A. W.; Light on the Silk Culture, by E. Morris; Culture of Corn, by H. H. Barber; Notice of improved Cattle, by J. Pasco; The Rohan Potatoe at Quebec, by H. Gowen; Root Steamers, &c., by F. Rotch; Wool growing in Buenos Ayres, by A Northern man; Buckthorn for Hedges, by C. L. Shepherd; The Howard Plow, by J. Breck & Co.; Animal manures, by D. Tomlinson; Proper time for cutting bushes, by A. Peck; Horses vs Mules, by R. L. Allen; Mississippi Agriculture, by Cincinatus; Blind Staggers, &c., R. L.; Useful Recipes; Notices to Correspondents, &c.

This No. of the Cultivator is accompanied with several beautiful Engravings, illustrative of

Ox Gearing; Parasitic Animals; Reaping Machine; Farm Buildings; Ground Plan of do.; Ashhouse and Smokery; Marking Roller; Bull Northumberland.

"*The Spoils.*"—The newly appointed Collectors of Customs at Boston and Philadelphia, have made every Democrat who held an office in these Custom Houses walk out, and conferred their places upon the most noisy, unscrupulous and unprincipled political partizans to be found in those cities. Of the appointments made by the Philadelphia Collector, the "Spirit of the Times" says;

"The appointments have absolutely shocked the moral sense of even the Federalists themselves.—Indignation meetings have been held by them, and at one—the Moyamensing—a Committee was appointed to go to Washington, and represent the terrible perversion of principle as illustrated by the selections of the Collector. When we spoke of Pipe Layers being rewarded with office—men who openly violated the election laws of our own and our neighboring States *for hire*—we alluded to notorious facts, militating so strongly against the professions of Mr. Tyler in his address, that he should blush for the inconsistency his creatures have occasioned. When we spoke of appointments too, of men who have just escaped the States-Prison, our words were the simple truth, and none in this meridian pretend to gainsay them. Alas! what a "Christian administration!!"

ALABAMA.

The called Legislature of this State has adjourned, after remaining in Session nine days. We copy from the Tuscaloosa "Monitor," the titles of the most important Acts and Resolutions passed:

For a special election for electing Members to the twenty seventh Congress, and for other purposes.

[That the Governor forthwith issue his Proclamation, for the election of five members to Congress on a day not less than twenty days form the date of his Proclamation, which shall be held according to the provisions of the Act to establish the General Ticket system. The Sheriffs shall make return of the election to the Governor within ten days thereafter, who shall issue certificates to the members elect.]

To amend the Charters of the Bank of the State of Alabama and its branches.

[Sanctions the suspension of specie payments indefinitely.]

To amend the Charters of the Bank of Mobile and the Planters and Merchants Bank of Mobile.

[Requires them to have in their vaults, on the first day of July each year, Gold and Silver equal to one half of their immediate liabilities on Notes issued, but the amount not to exceed one-fourth of their capital stock.]

Preamble and joint Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama.

[Expresses the opinion that the Executive authority of the State of New York has violated the Constitution of the U. S. by refusing to surrender on demand to the Governor of Virginia certain refugees from justice, and that the State of Alabama will stand by Virginia, in the position she has taken on the subject.]

Joint Resolutions in relation to the death of William Henry Harrison, late President of the United States.

[Expresses the sympathy of the Legislature for the national bereavement, and requests the Govenor to convey to the widow of the deceased President an assurance of the sincere condolence of the State of Alabama; and also that, as a token of respect, the members will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.]

From the Charleston Mercury.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

A respected acquaintance has transmitted to us the following letter, which was sent to Daniel W. Courts, Esq., on occasion of his resigning the United States Consulship at Matanzas. The letter was signed by every American Merchant in Matanzas and is therefore an honorable testimonial of the manner in which he has discharged his duties.—We take pleasure in giving it publicity:

MATANZAS, FEB. 11, 1841.

DANIEL W. COURTS, Esq.,

SIR; Learning that you have resigned the office of Consul of the United States of America, at this port, and that you intend soon to return to your native home, we, the undersigned, merchants of this city, and American shipmasters trading thereto, avail ourselves of this mode of expressing our satisfaction at the manner in which the business of the office has been conducted while under your charge and to offer you our best wishes for your future happiness and success in life.

HORRID MURDER AND ROBBERY.

The city of St. Louis was thrown into great excitement on the morning of the 18th inst. Letters of that date informs us that "some robbers, last night, entered the store of Messrs. Simmons & Robertson, and murdered two clerks, after which they took what they could find and set fire to the building; this morning that elegant store lies a heap of smoking ruins. Collier and Pettis's banking house being in the same building is also consumed. The two young men were of the greatest respectability, and their loss is mourned by all. Several thousand people are at this moment standing round the ruins, hoping to find the remains of Mr. Baker; the other, Mr. Weaver, was found with his face much cut by a bowie knife, and a pistol shot over the eye.—They were both, I believe, from New York.—Another man was killed by the falling of the walls. The citizens met this morning and offered a reward of $5000. Every boat leaving the port is boarded by the police officers; one has just returned with a suspected man.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 23d, contains the following proclamation of the city authorities of St. Louis:

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

Whereas, the counting house of William G. Pettus, in the city of St. Louis, was last night robbed and set fire to, and two young men murdered by burglars: the above reward of five thousand dollars will be paid by the city of St. Louis for the apprehension of the perpetrators of the acts, or for such information as shall lead to their detection and conviction, or a proportional part of the said sum for any one or more of them.

JOHN D. DAGGETT,
Mayor of the city of St. Louis.

April 18, 1841.

We learn further that the murdered men were named Baker and Weaver; that Baker was found near the door, being shot through the head and having one hand cut off; the body of Weaver had not been found when the Brazil started; nor was it known what amount of money had been carried off, as there had not been time to remove the rubbish of the building, which was burnt to the ground.

Federal Court—This Court commences its Spring Term to-morrow, in this City. Three Prisoners, charged with mutinous conduct on board the Steamer *Wilmington*, were placed in our Jail, on Saturday evening, to answer at this Term.

Raleigh Register, May 11.

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S OPINION OF CONGRESS.—"I served with General WASHINGTON in the legislature of Virginia before the Revolution, and with Dr. Franklin in Congress. I never heard either of them speak ten minutes at a time, nor to any but to the main point which was to decide the question. They laid their shoulders to the great points, knowing that the little ones would follow of themselves. If the present Congress errs in too much talking, how can it be otherwise in a body to which People send men who question every thing, yield nothing, and talk by the hour?"

Speaker of the next House of Representatives.—The National Intelligencer states, that the names of the following gentlemen have been mentioned in connexion with this distinguished post:—Geo. N. Briggs, of Massachusetts,; John M. Botts, of Virginia; Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts; Wm. C. Dawson, of Georgia; Millard Fillmore, of N. York; Thomas W. Gilmer, of Virginia; William Cost Johnson, of Maryland; Joseph Lawrence, of Pennsylvania; John White of Kentucky, and Henry A Wise, of Virginia.

A Western paper says a rumor is afloat that Joe Smith, the Mormon Prophet and High Priest, lately took a ride with Rigdon, his second in command and having returned without his Lieutenant, the citizens of Nanvos enquired what had become of him, and Joe replied that Rigdon had been *translated to Heaven.—Star.*

Dismemberment of Mexico.—The latest intelligence we have from Tampico and Matamoras intimates that a plan is now on foot, and about to be executed, by which all the Northern States of Mexico will be erected into a separate government at the head of which Gen. Arista will be placed.

N. O. Courier

Western Wit.—A Hoosier sold a neighbor a dog, which he recommended as first rate for raccoon hunting. Shortly after, the purchaser met his neighbor.

"I say, friend, this ere dog don't know a coon from a sheep."

"Youv'e tried him, ha?"

"Yes, and he ain't worth a curse."

"Well, I didn't know exactly how that was; but as he was'nt good for nothing else, I thought he must be the very devil after coons."

Wesleyan Methodists.—A late English paper says that the Wesleyan Methodists have no less than 160 foreign missionary stations, they employ 220 missionaries, and in the schools under the supervision of those missionaries there are 40,000 children. The contributions to the missionary funds within the last year were nearly £90,000.—*Raleigh Star.*

THE MARKETS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., MAY 13, 1841.

	Cents.		Cents.
Bacon, per lb.,	8 a 10½	Pork, per lb.,	7 a 10
Butter,	a 37½	Molasses, gal.	35 a 45
Beef,	8 a 12½	Lard,	10 a 14
Cotton,	8 a 10	Peas,	56 a 62½
Corn,	70 a 75	Sugar, loaf,	18 a 22
Fowls, each,	12 a 20	do brown,	15 a 16
Flour, barrel,	650 a 750	Tea, hys., lb.	100 a 125
Rice, bush.,	300 a 350	do gunp.	125 a 150

CAMDEN, S. C., MAY 12, 1841.

Beef, in market,	5	Corn, bushel,	50
Bacon, from wag.,	7 a 8	Flour, barrel,	$6 50
Butter,	18 a 25	Feathers,	37 a 45
Beeswax,	18 a 25	Iron,	5 a 8
Bagging,	24	Lard,	10 a 12
Bale Rope,	10	Oil, currier's,	75 a 100
Coffee,	14 a 16	Molasses,	45 a 56
Cotton,	8¾ a 11¼	Salt, per sack	250

Died,

In this County, on the 11th instant, of Dropsy, Mrs. *Harriet Todd*, consort of Mr. Samuel H. Todd, aged about 35 years, leaving a bereaved husband and 6 children to mourn the loss of their most tender and affectionate earthly friend.

PROSPECTUS.

The publishers of the Globe have recently given to the country an exposition of the motives which prompted the attempt by the Federal party to prostrate their establishment, by the lawless abrogation of their contract as Printers to the Senate. They showed that there were already six Federal newspapers—to which a seventh is about to be added—published at Washington—all devoted to the dissemination of Federal principles, and the defence of Federal measures. And to make this overwhelming battery of Federal presses at the seat of government tell with the more effect throughout the Union, the character of the Globe was to be tarnished, its means impoverished, and its political influence destroyed, by a sweeping denunciation of infamy on the part of the Federal leaders in the Senate—by throwing the dead weight of an expenditure of $40,000 in preparation to do the Congressional work, on the hands of its publishers, (the printers whose contract was violated,) and by having this whole work of defamation and ruin accomplished by the judgment of the Senate of the Union to give it the sanction of the highest tribunal known to our country. The work was done by a caucus packed majority of Federalists, and the Editors of the Globe are left to sustain their establishment by the patronage they may recieve from political friends for the papers they publish. We will not ask or receive the sort of lumping contribution by which the banks and Federal politicians sustain their presses. We will abandon the publication of the Globe, if it cannot be supported by the regular subscription price of the paper. If such of our Democratic friends whose circumstances do not justify a subscription to the daily or semi-weekly-paper, will patronize the cheaper publications issued by us—the Extra Globe—the Congressional Globe, and the Appendix—we shall be enabled to maintain as heretofore, our corps of Congressional Reporters at the cost of $3,000 per annum, and to draw to our aid some of the ablest pens in our country. We trust, under these circumstaces, and at a time when the greatest interests of the country, and its future destiny, are put at stake upon the events with which the first year of the present Administration is pregnant, that no individual who has the cause of Democracy at heart, will hesitate to meet this appeal, when at the same time he will feel assured that this trifling tax for his own advantage, will sustain in triumph at Washington the long-tried and faithful press of his party.

THE EXTRA GLOBE will be published weekly for six months, commencing on Wednesday, the 19th May, and ending on the 19th November next, making twenty-six numbers, the last of which will contain an index. Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages. It will contain principally political matter. The political aspect and bearing of the measures before Congress during the special session will be fully developed, and when the proceedings are considered of much interest to the public, they will be given at length.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX will begin with the extra session of Congress, to commence on Monday, the 31st of May next, and will be continued during the session. The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will give an impartial history of the proceedings of both Houses of Congress; and the APPENDIX will contain all the speeches on both sides of important subjects, at full length, as written out or revised by the members themselves. They will be printed as fast as the business of the two Houses furnishes matter for a number. It is certain that we will publish more numbers of *each* than there will be weeks in the sesson. They will be issued in the same form as the Extra Globe, and a copious index to each. Nothing but the proceedings and speeches of Congress will be admitted into the Congressional Globe or Appendix.

These works being printed in a suitable form for binding, with copious indexes, will form a vauable, indeed, a necessary, appendage to the library of the statesman and politician, giving, as they do, at an extremely moderate price, a complete epitome of the political and legislative history of the period.

Subscriptions for the EXTRA GLOBE should be here by the 26th May, and for the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX by the 6th June next, to insure all the numbers.

TERMS.

For 1 copy of the Extra Globe	$1
" 6 copies do do	5
" 12 do do do	10
" 25 do do do	20

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

For 1 copy of the Congressional Globe, or Appendix	50 cents.
" 6 copies of either	$2 50
" 12 do do	5 00
" 25 do do	10 00

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By the regulations of the Post Office Department, postmasters are authorized to frank letters containing money for subscriptions to newspapers.

The notes of any bank, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be recieved by us at par.

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.*

BLAIR & RIVES.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 20, 1841.

DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants gennine, and will sell low for *cash*.

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8....r

CHARLOTTE DRUG STORE.

Medicines, Drugs, &c.,

KEPT constantly on hand, and offered to the public by Wholesale or Retail.—Among which are the following:

Alcohol,
Aloes,
Alum,
Ammonia, carb.
Aniseed,
Antimonial Wine,
Antimony,
Aqua Ammonia,
Arrow-root,
Arsenic,
" Fowler's solution,
Asafœtida,
Aquafortis,
Aromatic Salts,
Balsam, copaiva,
" solidified,
" fir,
" peru,
" tolu,
Bark, peruvian,
" best lima,
" red,
" red quill,
" canella alba,
" bayberry,
Blue Mass Pill,
Bole, armenian,
Borax, refined,
Burgundy Pitch,
Butterfly-weed-root,
Bed Pans.
Blue Smalt,
Blistering Plaister,
Brimstone, roll,
Breast Pipes,
" Pumps,
Brass polish, London,
Camphor,
Calomel,
Cantharides,
Castor Oil,
Carraway seed,
Castor,
" tincture,
Cayenne pepper,
Chalk, prepared,
" french,
" red,
" white,
Cicuta, extract,
Cinnamon bark,
" buds,
" powdered,
Cerates, various,
Cloves,
Cobalt,
Cochineal,
Colocynth,
Colchicum, seed,
" root,
Columbo,
Corosive sublimate,
Court plaister,
Crem. tarter,
Croton oil,
Cubeb's berries,
" oil
Carb. iron,
Cardamom seed,
Carmine,
Carrageen, or irish moss,
Charcoal, cal.
Citrated kali,
Con. roses,
Copperas,
Coriander seed,
Crocus mortus,
Digitalis, fol.
" tinct.
Dover's powders,
Draggon blood,
Epsom salts,
Ergot,
Ether, sulp.
Eupatorium,
Eye-water,
Essence, burgamot,
" cinnamon,
" lemon,
" lavender,
Elatrum.
Elix. vitriol,
Elm bark,
Emery, fine,
Ext. bark,
Extract balladona,
Ext. catecu,
Ext. colocynth,
Ext. dandelion,
Ext. gentian,
Ext. hyociamus,
Filtering paper,
Flax seed,
Flour sulph.
" benzoin,
" camomile,
" zinc,
" lavender,
Gall's aleppo,
" tinct.
Gamboge,
Gentian root,
Ginger, Jamaica, pulv.
" race,
" common, pulv.
Gum, amoniac,
" benzoin,
" myrrh,
" arabic,
" copal,
" catechu,
" guiac.,
" " tinct. vol.
" scammony, allep.
" shellac,
" tragacanth,
" elastic,
" kino,
" mastic,
Ginsing,
Glue,
Glauber salts,
Hartshorn, spts.
Hive syrup, Cox's,
Hydriodate of potash,
Hair powder,
Hellebore, black,
" white,
Iceland moss,
Iodine,
Ippecac,
Iron filings,
Iron, tartrate of
Isinglass,
Indigo, spanish,
Ink,
" india,
" indelible,
Itch ointment,
Jallap,
James' powders,
Juniper berries,
Kermes, mineral
Lapis caliminaris,
Lavender, comp. spts. of
Laudanum,
Lemon syrup,
Lime, chloride of
Liquorice ball,
" refined,
" pulv.
Liverwort,
Lip salve,
Liver of sulph.
Lobelia, fol.
" acid,
" pulv.
Lunar costic,
Long pepper,
Lac, sulph.
Leaf, gold,
" silver,
Linseed oil,
Logwood, chipped,
Lucifer matches,
Lozenges, assorted,
Mace,
Magnesia, cal.
" lump,
" Henry's,
Mercurial ointment,
Morphea,
" sulph.
" acetate,
Muriatic acid,
Muriated tinct. of iron,
Muriate amonia,
Musk,
" tinct.
Mustard seed,
" " ground in boxes,
Macassar oil,
Manna,
Marsh rosemary,
Medicine spoons,
Mezereon bark,
Medicamentum,
Milk of roses,
Medical chests,
Nitric acid, med.
Nutmegs,
Nux vomica,
Naples soap,
Nipple glasses,
" shields,
Nursing bottles,
Oil, amber,
" anise,
" cinnamon,
" cloves,
" cubeb's,
" lavender,
" peppermint,
" sassafras
" wormseed,
" black pepper,
" almonds,
" bergamot,
" copevia,
" juniper,
" spike,
" lemon,
" neroli,
" origanum,
" pennyroyal,
" rosemary,
" savin,
" sparemint,
" turpentine,
" olive,
" horsemint,
" wormwood,
" sweet,
" ambergris,
" vitriol,
" bear's,
" spruce,
Ointments, vario's kinds,
Opium,
Oxyde bismuth,
Otto roses,
Orange peel,
Oxalic acid,
Opodeldoc,
Orange, mineral,
" flower water,
Phosphorus,
Pink-root,
" ext. of
Paregoric,
Pearlash,
Pearl-barley,
Pessaries, gum elastic,
" box-wood,
Percussion caps,
Picra,
Piperine,
Plaister, adhesive,
" spread,
Pill boxes,
" paper,
" wood,
Pomatum, roll,
Powder puffs,
Prussic acid,
Precipetate, red,
" white,
Putty,
Pumice stone,
Quassia,
Quinine,
" solution,
Quills,
Rheubarb, pulv.
" root,
Rochelle salts,
Rosin, white,
Rose water,
Rosemary leaves,
Rotten stone,
Sago, pearl,
Sal eratus,
" soda,
" amoniac,
Salts, tarter,
Sanguinary,
" tinct. of
Sassaparilla root,
" " bruised
Seidlitz powders,
Saratoga powders,
Senna leaves,
Seneca snake-root,
Virginia do
Soda powders,
Sup. carb. soda,
Soda carb.
Spts. turpentine,
Spts. nitre, dulc.
" " fortis,
Squills, syrup of
" root,
" powder,
Sulphate potash,
Sulph. acid med.
Sugar lead,
Saffron, spanish
Salts of lemon,
Salt petre,
Sand paper,
Savin leaves,
" ointment,
Snuff, scotch
" president's
" cephalic
Soap, casteel
" bar
" cakes
" windsor
Spermaceti
Spatulas
Sponge, coarse
" fine
Spts. wine, amoniated
Starch, poland
Strychnine
Sulphur, roll
" flour
Sulphuret of lime
Syringes, assorted
" in boxes
Maw's enema apparatus
Tamarinds
Tapers
Tartaric acid
Tart. emetic
Teeth, artificial
Tooth brushes,
" files
" powders
" wash, chloride
" " orris
Thermometers
Tin foil
Tonqua beans
Toy paints
Trusses, common
" ivory head
" hull's
" boy's
Tincture, myrrh
" valerian
" squills
" cantharides
" rhubarb
" comp rhubarb
" lobelia
" gentian
" cubebs
" opium
" musk
" cayenne pep.
" assafœtida
Uva ursi fol.
Valerean, American
" English
Varnish, copal
" extra fine
" black
" japan
Vitriol, blue
" white
Wafers, assorted
" black
Wax, white
" sealing, red
" " black
Worm tea

PATENT:

Balsam life
" of honey
Bateman's Drops
British Oil
Godfrey's Cordial
Jebb's Rheumatic Liniament
PILLS: Lee's, Valiers' French, Anderson's, Beckwith's, Ledye's, Evans', Alum Spring, Peters', Gallighan's, Cattu Aromat., Brandreth's
Bullard's oil soap
Dr. Peters' Veg. Med. stoma et Hepaticæ
Bernard's Remedy for Diarrhæ
Haye's Linament
Harrison's Ointment
Gray's Ointment
Carpenter's Cerate Copevia
Carpenter's Cubebs and Sassaparilla
Do. compound syrup of do.
Marshall's do do do
Watson's do do do
Carpenter's Comp Syrup, liverwort
Do Pink-root Ext.
Marshall's do do
Carpenter's ext. boneset
Watson's ext. Buchu
Marshall's worm syrup
Carpeter's sol. of Kreosote
Coxe & Costner's Southern Tonic
Gibney's Tetter Wash
Michaux's freckle Wash
Anderson's cough drops
Judkins' Ointment
Jayne's Expectorant
Haye's linament for the Piles
Gœlick's Matchless Sanative
Dr. Spohn's cure for the sick-headache
Dr. Hewe's Rheumatic Linament
Dr. Spohn's Elixir of Health
Oldridge's Balm of Columbia
Trippe's comp Sassaparilla.

SUNDRIES:

Allspice
Fig blue
Oil kreosote
Black sand
Red Ink
Metal, Dutch
Gold Sulph. Antimony
Per Iod. Mercury
Pencils, brushes, ca. ha.
" " short
" swan quill
" sable hair
Paint Brushes
Sash Tools
Gold and silver bronze
Chloride Soda
Cologn Water, com.
Lavender Water
Honey Water
Rose Water
Cologne, German
" French
" fancy bottles
Salts, Preston's
Antique Oil
Persian scent bags
Crem. of bitter almonds
Bear's grease
" oil
Fancy cut Pungents
Miners' Compasses
Fennell seed
Composition powder
No. 6
Bitter sweet
Unicorn root
Rasberry leaves
Poplar bark
Hemlock bark
A General Assortment of Botanic Medicines

PAINTS AND DYE-STUFFS:

Annatto, spanish
Black lead
Red lead
Venitian red
Vermillion red
Chrome red
Chrome green
Chrome yellow
Logwood
Red Sanders
Ivory, black
Drop black
Lampblack
Letharge
Prussian blue
Rose, pink
Spanish brown
Stone Ochre
Terra De sienna
Verdigris, dry
do in oil
White lead, dry
do in oil, no. 1
Sppanish whiting
Ochre, yellow
Umber Turkey
Drop take
Paints in boxes

WINES & SPIRITS:

Old Madeira, Teneriff, Port, Hock, Muscat, French brandy
London Porter
Indian panacea
Swaim's do
Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

INSTRUMENTS:

Elastic Catheter
Silver do
Bougies
Lancets. com. thumb
do Evans'
do gum
do spring
Breast pipes
Cupping glasses
Tooth Forceps
Turn keys
Curved punches
Tourniquets
Trepanning Ints. in cas.
Dissecting Ints.
Obstetrical do
Surgeon's pocket Insts.
do Needles

FURNITURE, &c.

Apothecaries Scales & Weights
Bottles, specia
do tincture
Corks, vial
do bottle
Cork-Screws
Glass funnels
Graduated measures
Mortars and Pestles
Vials, assorted, &c., &c.

The above articles are warranted genuine, and will be sold low for CASH.

CHARLES J. FOX.

Charlotte, N. C., May 11, 1840. 10...r

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1841.

Robert Rodgers *versus* James P. Rodgers. } Original Attachment, levied in the hands of Wm. Wilson, and him summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," notifying the said James P. Rodgers to appear before the Justices of our said Court, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in the Town of Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in July next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, otherwise, judgement pro confesso will be rendered and the property levied on condemned subject to the plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, BRALEY OATES Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of April, 1841, and 65th year of American Independence.

B. OATES, C. M. C. C.

May 11, 1841. [Prs. fee $5 60] 11....6

NOTICE.

HAVING removed their stock of Goods to the country, and declined business in Charlotte, the undersigned earnestly request all persons owing them, either by note or account, immediately to call and make settlement. WILLIAM ALEXANDER will remain in Charlotte to close the business of the late concern, and it is hoped those indebted will not disregard this notice;—at any rate, all are requested to call and see him on the subject, and such as owe accounts, and cannot now pay, can close them by note.

The subscribers will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS AND HARDWARE

And every other article in the mercantile line, at their stand at CLEAR CREEK in this County, where they will be pleased to see and accommodate all who may favor them with a call.

ALEXANDER & BROTHERS.

Charlotte, March 23, 1841. 3-r

Warrants, Casas, and Casa Bonds for Sale at this Office.

SUGAR CREEK UNION SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Citizens of MECKLENBURG County and the public generally, that he intends to continue his profession at his present location, 3 miles south-west of Charlotte.—His next Session of Five Months will commence on the 21st of June next, and instruction be given in the following branches at the following prices, viz:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic,	$6 00
Grammar, Geography and History, . . .	8 00
Astronomy, Philosophy, Chemistry, and Mineralogy, ...	10 00
Book-Keeping, by Single and Double Entry, Mensuration, the rudiments of Navigation, and Euclid's Demonstration, ...	12 00
Geometry, Trigenomotry, and Algebra, . .	14 00
Rhetoric, Logic, Botany, and Sacred Geography, ...	15 00
The Latin, Greek, and French Languages,	17 00

No deduction made after the student is entered and any student not complying with the rules of the School, will be discharged and be required to pay the amount of his subscription.

This School will be taught on the Lancasterian System. For the advantages it affords the youth taught on this system, enquire of those who are at present patronising the school.

Parents and guardians wishing to have their children or wards instructed in any of the above branches will be pleased to enter them before the commencement of the session, as none will be admitted afterwards.

No student admitted for less than the session, and immediate payments required at its termination.

WM. W. ANDERSON, A. M.

Mecklenburg Co., April 28, 1841.

SALE OF

Valuable Property.

THE subscriber having qualified at April Term, 1841, of Mecklenburg County Court, as Administrator on the Estate of the late William Cook, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, at the late residence of said deceased, *on Monday, the 24th instant*, the following valuable property, to wit:

A very Extensive and General Stock of

DRY-GOODS,

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE

A NUMBER OF

HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, & SHEEP;

A QUANTITY OF

CORN AND WHEAT,

And various other productions of the Farm;

Farming Tools

Of every description, and numerous other articles not here mentioned.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

Also, at the same place and time, will be *Rented*, for the balance of this year, a set of very valuable

Merchant Mills,

A Grist and Saw Mill.

BENJ. MORROW, Administrator, With the Will annexed.

May 4, 1841.

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate, are hereby notified that *immediate* settlements must be made, as it is well known that indulgence cannot be given;—and all who hold claims against the same, are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

BENJ. MORROW, Ad., &c.

May 4, 1840. 9....3

William Hagar & Co.

Type and Stereotype Foundry,

74 Fulton, Corner of Gold Street, New-York.

THE Subscribers take this method of announcing to their friends and the public generally, that, having purchased the extensive and well known

Type Foundry,

formerly owned by Messrs. Conner and Cooke, they have removed the same to their present central position. Having made extensive revisions, additions, and alterations, they are now prepared to execute orders of any magnitude they may be favored with, with promptness, and on as favorable terms as at any other Foundry in America. To their new Specimen Book, which has been recently extensively circulated, they would respectfully refer.

All articles manufactured by them shall be of a material equal, if not superior to any manufactured in this country—and undergo a thorough examination as to appearance, ranging, dressing, and properly assorting. All articles exhibited in the Specimen Book, formerly issued by Conner and Cooke, together with sorts to Fonts sold by them, can now be furnished from this Foundry without delay, with many since added.

WILLIAM HAGAR & CO. are agents for the sale of the Napier, Washington, and Smith Presses, which, together with Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Furniture, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, will be kept on hand, and furnished at manufacturers' prices.

N. B.—No machine cast Type manufactured at this Foundry.

New-York, February 25, 1841. 3-3m

NEW CONCERN.

JOHN B. ROUECHE respectfully announces to the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that, having purchased the stock in trade of Mr. John O'Farrell he will, on or about the 1st of May, at the stand now occupied by Mr. O'Farrell, open the most extensive and complete stock of

GROCERIES.

CONFECTIONARIES, &c.,

ever brought to the Charlotte market. He will make the selection himself, in the Charleston market, of every variety of WINES AND LIQUORS of the very best qualities—together with Cordials, Porter, New Ark Cider, Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Figs, Oranges, Cheese, Crackers, Fish, Fresh Oysters, Sugars, Coffee, Pepper, Spice, and every other article pertaining to the grocery business.

As J. B. R. will make his purchases entirely for CASH, he will be enabled to supply his customers on the most accommodating terms for the same article, or at short credit to responsible dealers.

He solicits, and hopes to receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Charlotte, March, 5, 1841. 1-r

TO THE

Fashionable Public.

THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their *Spring and Summer Fashions*, and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

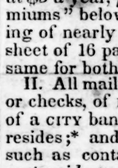
Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....y

CHARLOTTE

COACH AND CARRIAGE FACTORY.



THE undersigned respectfully tenders his most sincere thanks to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has been in business in this place. He would at the same time make it known, that he still carries on a Shop at his old stand nearly opposite the Jail, and has on hand an assortment of Furniture in his line unsurpassed, for workmanship and style, by any similar establishment in the southern country. His manufactures consist, in part, of

Open and Close Family Carriages,

Barouches, Buggys, Sulkeys, Gigs, and Carryalls,

Of all patterns, and at prices which cannot fail to suit those who wish to purchase. And as he uses none but materials of the very best quality, and has in his employ workmen of experience and known capacity, the undersigned will feel no hesitation in warranting his work, as to durability, if carefully used.

☞ REPAIRING done at short notice, and at moderate charges.

Owing to the "pressure of the times," the undersigned now offers his manufactures at prices which, he hopes, will not fail to induce purchasers to give him a call. CARTER CRITTENDEN.

Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....r

Farmers' Register.

THE recent Union of the CAROLINA PLANTER with the FARMERS' REGISTER, and the consequent addition to the subscription list of about 1,000 names, will enable the publisher to add something forthwith to the privileges and advantages before offered to subscribers. These additional advantages will be seen in the third premium, which is now added below, and in the advertised prices of back volumes annexed:

CONDITIONS OF THE FARMERS' REGISTER

For the Ninth Volume,

TO BE COMMENCED JANUARY, 1841.

ARTICLE I. The Farmers' Register is published in monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each, at $5 a year, *payable in advance*. [See, also, "Premiums" below.] It is now also issued (and consisting of nearly the same matter) weekly, in a single sheet of 16 pages octavo. Price and conditions the same for both publications.

II. All mail payments must be made in bank notes, or checks, of PAR VALUE IN VIRGINIA—or otherwise, of a CITY bank of the State in which the subscriber resides;* and all letters to the publisher (except such as contain articles for publication,) must be *post paid*; and the publisher assumes the risk of loss by mail-carriage of all letters and remittances conforming to the foregoing conditions, and which have been properly committed to the mail, or to the hands of a postmaster.†

III. If a subscription is not directed to be discontinued before the first number of the next volume has been published, it will be taken as a continuance for another year. Subscriptions must commence with the beginning of some one volume, and will not be taken for less than a year's publication.

IV. The mutual obligations of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred as soon as the first number of the volume is issued; and after that time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will a subscription be discontinued for any earlier notice, while any thing thereon remains due, unless at the option of the Editor.

PREMIUMS *in extra copies, offered in consideration of either advanced or early payments.*—1st. To every subscriber who shall pay for vol. 9, *strictly* according to the above conditions, (in articles I. and II.,) before the 31st January, (when No. 1. will be issued) an extra copy of the same shall be sent; or instead, if preferred by him and so ordered, a copy of either vol. 7, or vol. 8. In like manner, at same rate of deduction, any one person may obtain any number of copies to supply others.

2d. To every subscriber, not thus paying *in advance* of the publication, but who shall do so, and in all other respects comply with the above conditions before June 30th, an extra copy of either vol. 7 or vol. 8 shall be sent; and the same to every new subscriber, paying as above required (in Art. I. and II.) at the time of his subscription being ordered

3d. Every subscriber who has received all the back volumes of the Farmers' Register, and who may be entitled by his payment to either of the foregoing premiums, instead of them may, at his choice, and by his direction, be credited for vol. 10, to be issued in 1842.

REMARKS.—Any extra copy, sent as above stated, will be directed only to the *name* of the individual entitled to it as a premium; but sent to any postoffice that may be desired. The sending of every such *extra* copy will cease with the volume; but the like arrangement may be renewed, and similar advantages obtained by any subscriber hereafter, upon the renewed performance of like conditions.

No agents or general collectors are employed for the Farmers' Register. But any subscriber, postmaster, or other person, may obtain for his own profit the large allowances offered in the foregoing premiums, by procuring the benefits to the publication for which the premiums are offered. Address

EDMUND RUFFIN.

Petersburg, Va., Oct. 31, 1840.

* It will be *again* required, (as formerly), that mail payments shall be made in the notes or checks of *specie-paying banks*, should any such banks be in operation in the States in which subscribers severally reside. Until then, the publisher, like all other creditors, and laborers at fined prices, must submit, as now, to be defrauded by the operation of the non-specie paying banking system, of the difference in value between the *best* of such bank paper and specie.

† "A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself." (Signed) Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General.

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds of

Letter-Press Job Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice. Orders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

BLOODED STOCK.

ALFRED M. BURTON has for sale, at Beatty's Ford, North Carolina, some very valuable BLOODED STOCK;—*Durham* and *Devon* cattle crossed;—full-blooded *Berkshire* hogs, cross of the *Berkshire* and *Yorkshire*, and several half-bloods of each kind.

April 27, 1841. 8....4

PROPOSALS

WILL be received until the 1st of June next for a supply of WOOD suitable for a Steam Engine. The Wood is to be of split pine, four feet long.

The offer will state at how much per cord, delivered and corded at the Mint, and the whole amount contracted for, must be delivered by the 1st of August next.

Persons desirous of furnishing, will direct their proposals through the Post-Office, endorsed "Proposals for Wood," to

JOHN H. WHEELER, Super'nt.

Branch Mint, Charlotte, May 6, 1841. 9....4

PLANTERS' HOTL,

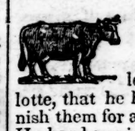
(LATE DAVIS'.)

Hague & Gifford

HAVING purchased the Hotel formerly Davis', will continue the establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS, as their Table will be always supplied with the best the market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers and abundant provender.

The establishment will be under the exclusive management of Thomas A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience will, it is confidently hoped, enable him to give general satisfaction.

Camden, S. C., January 29, 1841. 1—6m



Good Beef.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the citizens of Charlotte, that he has made ample arrangements to furnish them for another year with first rate BEEF. He has been in the business now nearly five years, and the quality of his Beef, and the moderate prices at which he has hitherto sold it, he hopes will insure him a continuance of liberal patronage. He will butcher and offer in market none but Beef of the very best quality, and nicely dressed.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

March 16, 1841. 2-r

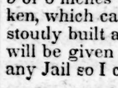
TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

$10 Reward.



RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living on Gill's Creek, near Lancaster Courthouse, South Carolina, on the 19th ultimo, a bright mulatto BOY, about 15 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high. His right thigh was once broken, which causes a slight halt in his walk. He is stoudy built and slow spoken. The above Reward will be given for his delivery to me, or if confined in any Jail so I can get him.

JAMES H. COWSER.

May 4, 1941. 9....3

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, seven miles north of Lancaster Courthouse, South Carolina, on the night of the 25th ult, a negro man named JACK, about 26 years of age, rather yellow complected, about five feet seven or eight inches high; stout made, quite an open countenance when spoken to, and affects an air of politeness in conversation. When he left he had two suits of clothes—one coat nankeen, and the other mixed homespun. He has a wife in Georgia, near Columbus; probably he may shape his course that way.—The above Reward will be given for the apprehension of said fellow, and securing him so that I get him.

THOMAS HART.

May 4, 1841. 9....3

PROSPECTUS

Of a political newspaper, to be issued from the office of "The North Carolina Standard," to be entitled

THE EXTRA STANDARD:

THOMAS LORING, *EDITOR.*

THE EXTRA STANDARD is intended to accommodate those of our fellow-citizens who desire a cheap publication, containing sound political doctrines, and the news of the day; and will be published semi-monthly.

The Editor will endeavor to make this publication acceptable to the public; especially that portion who are friendly to democratic Republican principles.

The price will be $1 per year, payable in all cases in advance. As the price is low, the terms must be complied with—no paper will be sent to any one without the amount of ONE DOLLAR *in advance*, and all papers will be discontinued at the end of the year, unless the advance for the second year is sent by the time the first expires.

Twelve copies will be sent to one address, for one year, or to different individuals, on the payment of *ten dollars* in advance.

A *specimen number* will be issued in a few days.

Should the subscription justify the undertaking, the first number will be issued about the 1st of May next.

T. LORING.

Raleigh, March 3, 1841.

"With SCISSORS sharp and RAZOR keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, *the Barber,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to afford entire satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of A. GILBERT COLES, decd., are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate, are also notified to make immediate payment, or the services of an officer may be employed.

JENNINGS B. KERR, Admr.

March, 26, 1841. 5—F